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[54] **CARBOXYLALKYL PEPTIDE DERIVATIVES**

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[52] U.S. Cl. **514/20; 260/112.5 R**

[58] Field of Search **514/20; 260/112.5 R**

[56] **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,374,829 2/1983 Harris et al. 514/20

Primary Examiner—Delbert R. Phillips
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Stuart L. Melton

[57] **ABSTRACT**

This invention encompasses novel carboxyalkyl peptide derivatives which are collagenase inhibitors.

10 Claims, No Drawings

CARBOXYLALKYL PEPTIDE DERIVATIVES

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This application is a continuation-in-part application of prior copending application Ser. No. 599307, filed Apr. 12, 1984, now U.S. Pat. No. 4,511,504.

This invention relates to novel compounds having pharmacological activity, to the production thereof, to compositions containing them, and to their use in the treatment or management of conditions or diseases, e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, in which collagenase promoted collagen breakdown is a causative factor.

We have now found a group of compounds which act as inhibitors of mammalian collagenase which initiates collagen breakdown. Extensive proteolytic enzyme promoted degradation of articular cartilage is associated with joint destruction in rheumatoid arthritis. Collagen is one of the major components of the protein matrix of joint cartilage and bone. Histological observations of rheumatoid lesions have established that such lesions are characterized by the proliferation of synovial lining cells with subsequent neovascularization and infiltration by lymphocytes, macrophages and plasma cells, collectively referred to as soft tissue or "pannus". The importance of such soft tissue in cartilage erosion has been well demonstrated.

Evanson and coworkers, for example, found that large amounts of neutral collagenase are produced by pannus tissue [Evanson, J. M., et al., *Arthritis & Rheum.*, 27, 2639-2651, 1968]. More recently, others have confirmed that neutral collagenase plays an important degradative role in the arthritic joints of experimental animals [see Cambray, et al., *Rheumatol Int.* 1, 11-16 and 17-20, 1981] and in humans [Cawston, et al., *Arthritis & Rheum.*, 27, 285-290, 1984].

A mono-specific antiserum to purified synovial collagenase has been used to localize the enzyme in rheumatoid tissues [Wooley, et al., *Eur. J. Biochem.*, 69, 421-428, 1976]. Immunoreactive collagenase was detected in high density at the cartilage-pannus junction—the site of joint erosion—but not in the cartilage matrix or synovial tissue remote from the cartilage-pannus junction [Wooley, et al., *Arthritis & Rheumatism*, 20, 1231-1349.] Wooley, et al., (*Science*, 200, 773-775, 1978) have further identified a sub-population of synovial cells responsible for collagenase production.

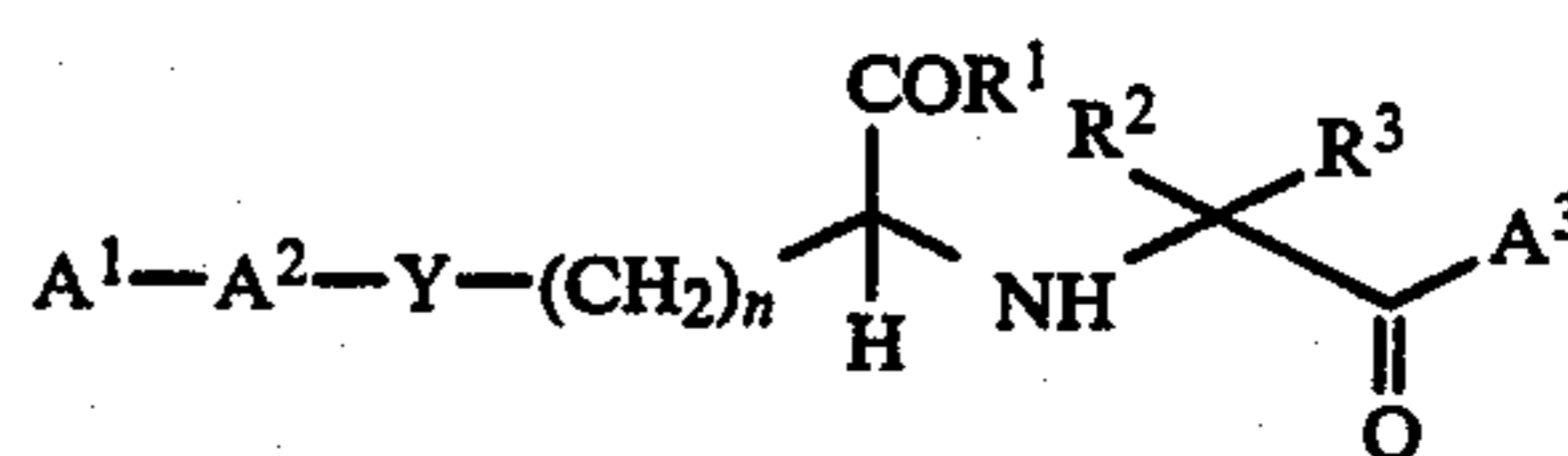
Thus, the foregoing observations have provided conclusive evidence that collagenase is directly involved in the cartilage erosion process seen in rheumatoid arthritis. Accordingly, the compounds of the present invention which specifically inhibit mammalian collagenase are pharmacologically useful in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and related diseases in which collagenolytic activity is a contributing factor, such as corneal ulceration, periodontal disease, tumor invasion, dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa, etc.

These compounds have substantially no angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)-inhibiting activity. ACE inhibitors are described in European Appl. No. A-0012401. ACE is a carboxydipeptidase—it cleaves a peptide substrate two residues from the C-terminus. Consequently the C-terminal carboxylic acid is a prime recognition site for both substrates and inhibitors; removal of this ionic binding group drastically reduces inhibitory potency. Collagenase, on the other hand, is an endopeptidase and, as such, has no prerequisite for this binding interaction. Additionally, the structure of

collagen differs essentially from angiotensin-I which is a decapeptide and is cleaved at a phenylalanine-histidine bond to give an octapeptide (angiotensin-II) and a dipeptide (histidylleucine). Collagen is much more complex, in being a triple helix, each strand of the helix containing of the order of 1,000 amino acid residues, the sequence of amino acids around the site cleaved by collagenase being completely different from that around the cleavage site of Angiotensin I. Collagenase cleaves this triple helix at a single locus on each chain approximately two-thirds of the way along the chain from the N-terminus. The amide bond which is cleaved by collagenase is either a glycine-leucine or a glycine-iso-leucine bond.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides compounds of the general formula I:



and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof in which

$n = 1-4$

R^1 represents hydroxy, alkoxy, aralkoxy or hydroxy-amino;

R^2 represents hydrogen or alkyl;

R^3 represents

hydrogen,

alkyl,

substituted alkyl wherein the substituent may be one or more of the groups selected from hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, mercapto, alkylthio, arylthio, alkylsulphinyl (e.g. SOCH₃), alkylsulphonyl (e.g. SO₂CH₃), carboxy, carboxamido (e.g. CONH₂), carboxyalkyl (e.g. CO₂CH₃), carboxyalkyl (e.g. CO₂CH₂Ph), aralkoxycarbonylamino (e.g. NHCOOCH₂Ph), amino, dialkylamino, acylamino (e.g. NHCOCH₃), aroylamino (e.g. NHCOPh) and trihalomethyl (e.g. CF₃),

aralkyl,

substituted aralkyl wherein the substituent on the aryl moiety may be one or more groups selected from halogen (e.g. fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine), alkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aralkoxy, amino, aminomethyl (CH₂NH₂), cyano, alkylamino, dialkylamino, carboxy, sulphonamido, alkylthio, nitro and phenyl,

or heteroaralkyl;

Y represents NR⁴ wherein R⁴ represents H or alkyl; or for certain values of A¹, A² may alternatively be a direct chemical bond.

When Y represents NR⁴,

A¹ represents a group of formula R⁵ wherein

R⁵ may be

hydrogen,

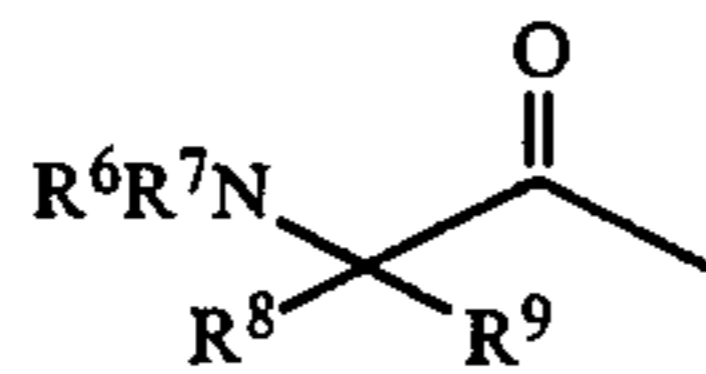
alkyl,

aralkyl,

aryl,

substituted aryl wherein the substituent may be one or more groups selected from halogen alkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aralkoxy, aralkoxyamino, aminomethyl, cyano, acylamino, dialkylamino, carboxy, sulphonamido, alkylthio, nitro and phenyl,

acyl (e.g. CH₃CO),
 aroyl (e.g. PhCO),
 aralkylacyl (e.g. PhCH₂CO),
 alkoxy carbonyl (e.g. (CH₃)₃OCO),
 or aralkoxy carbonyl (e.g. PhCH₂OCO);
 A¹ may also represent a group of the formula:



wherein

R⁶ represents a group having the meanings defined above for R⁵;

R⁷ and R⁸ which may be the same or different represent hydrogen, alkyl or aralkyl; or

R⁷ and R⁸ may together represent an alkylene chain of 2-4 carbon atoms so to form with the adjacent nitrogen atom a nitrogen-containing ring having 4-6 atoms;

R⁹ represents

hydrogen,

alkyl,

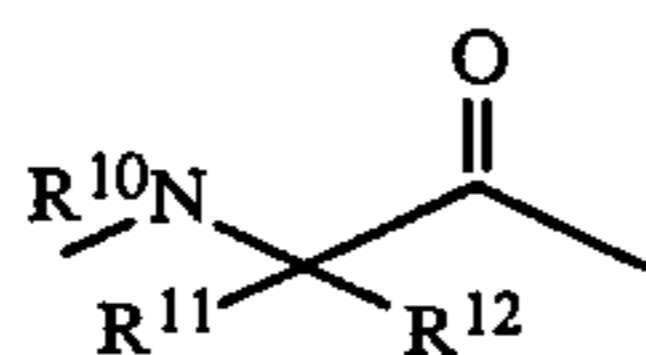
substituted alkyl wherein the substituent is exactly as defined for this moiety above,

aralkyl,

substituted aralkyl wherein the substituent is exactly as defined for this moiety above,

or heteroaralkyl;

A² represents a group of the formula



wherein

R¹⁰ and R¹¹ which may be the same or different represent groups having the meanings given above for R⁷ or together represent an alkylene chain of 2-4 carbon atoms so as to form with the adjacent nitrogen a nitrogen-containing ring having 4 to 6 atoms;

R¹² represents a group having the meanings given above for R⁹.

Additionally, A¹ and A² taken together may represent

hydrogen,

alkyl,

aralkyl,

heteroaralkyl,

alkylsulphonyl,

arylsulphonyl,

aralkylsulphonyl,

or a group R¹³CO wherein R¹³ represents

hydrogen,

alkyl,

alkoxy,

aryl,

aralkyl,

aralkoxy,

substituted aryl (as defined in R³), substituted aralkyl

(as defined in R³) and substituted aralkoxy wherein

the substituent on the aromatic moiety of the aralkoxy is as defined for aralkyl

phenethenyl (PhCH=CH—),

phenethynyl (PhC≡C—),

alkylamino,

arylamino,

aralkylamino,
 or dialkylamino;

In a further aspect of this invention, Y may also represent a direct chemical bond. In this instance, A¹ and A² taken together represent

hydrogen,

alkyl,

aryl,

alkoxy,

aralkoxy,

substituted aryl (as in R³) and substituted aralkoxy (as in R³) wherein the substituent on the aromatic moiety of the aralkoxy is as defined for aralkyl,

hydroxy,

mercapto,

alkylthio,

arylthio,

aralkylthio,

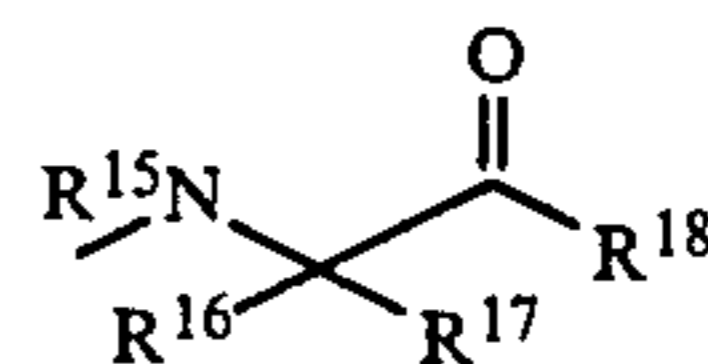
carboxy,

or carboxyalkyl;

A³ represents a group of the formula

R¹⁴

or



wherein

R¹⁴ represents amino,

alkylamine,

dialkylamino,

hydroxyamino,

or aralkylamino,

and R¹⁵, R¹⁶ and R¹⁷ which may be the same or different represent groups having the meaning given above for R¹⁰, R¹¹ and R¹² respectively and

R¹⁸ represents

amino,

alkylamino,

dialkylamino,

substituted alkylamino wherein the substituent is

amino, hydroxy, alkoxy, carboxy, carboxamido,

carboxyalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulphonyl or alkylsul-

phonyl,

hydroxyamino,

alkoxyamino,

aralkylamino,

alkoxy,

aralkoxy,

or alkylaminoalkoxy.

all with the exception that when A³ is alkylamino one of R² and R³ is not hydrogen and the other alkyl or hydroxyalkyl.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The term alkyl as used herein to designate a group or a part thereof includes reference to both straight and branched alkyl groups and to cycloalkyl groups which may contain from 1 to 10, preferably 1 to 6, carbon atoms in the case of straight or branched chain non-cyclic alkyl groups (for example methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl) and from 3 to 10, preferably 3 to 7 in the case of cyclic alkyl groups (for example cyclopentyl, norbornyl).

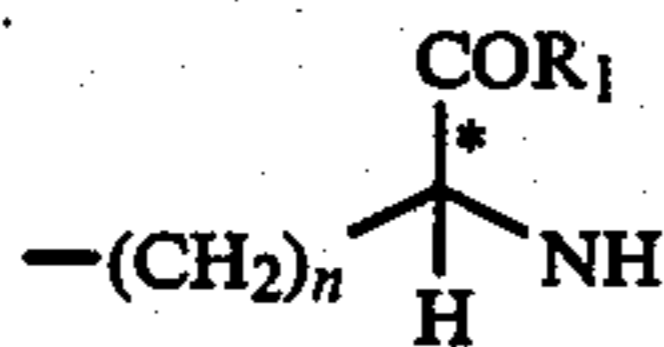
By the term aryl, is meant phenyl or naphthyl.

The terms aralkyl and aralkoxy include in particular those groups containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl portion, and those groups in which aryl has the meaning just given.

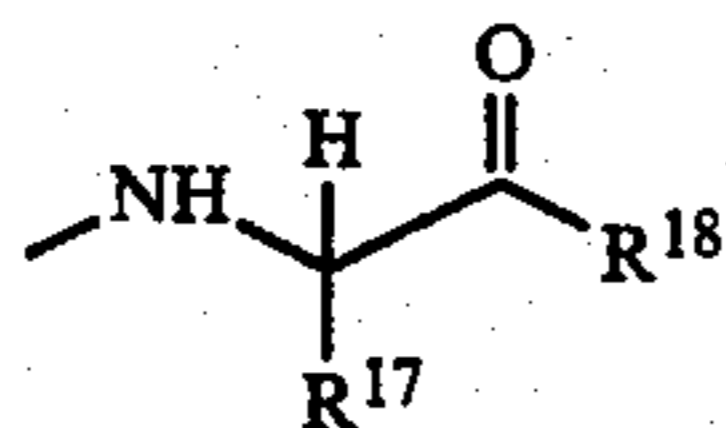
By the term heteroaralkyl we mean in particular groups containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety. The term heteroaryl includes for example, pyridyl, thienyl, furyl, indolyl, imidazolyl and thiazolyl.

Typical pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts are those derived from mineral and organic acids such as hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydroiodic, p-toluene sulphonic, sulphuric, perchloric, acetic, benzoic, trifluoroacetic and the like.

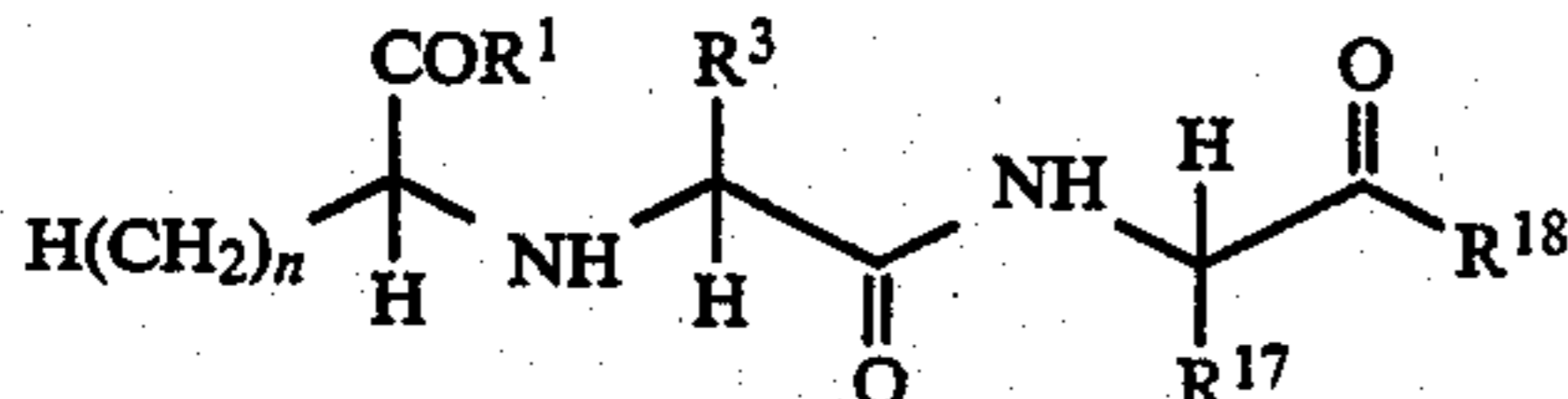
There are several chiral centres in the compounds according to the invention because of the presence of asymmetric carbon atoms. These centres may be racemised or in any optically active form. We have found surprisingly that those compounds in which the chiral centre indicated below by an asterisk in the group shown is in the R form are preferred.



Certain groups of compounds according to the invention are preferred, these including the following. A group of preferred compounds are those in which the group A³ has the following meaning



in which R¹⁷ represents substituted alkyl (wherein the substituent is alkoxy, aralkoxy, alkoxy-carbonylamino, aralkoxy-carbonylamino, carboxyalkyl or carboxyaryl); or substituted aralkyl (wherein the aryl substituent is one or more groups selected from alkyl, alkoxy, alkyl thio or aralkoxy). In this preferred group of compounds, R³ should have the meanings described hereinafter but excluding aralkyl or heteroaralkyl. Within this definition of A³, there is a preferred subclass of compounds in which A¹+A² taken together represent H, Y is a direct chemical bond, R² represents H, and R³ represents alkyl or substituted alkyl where the substituent(s) is one or more trifluoromethyl groups. Therefore this first sub-class of preferred compounds may be defined by the formula

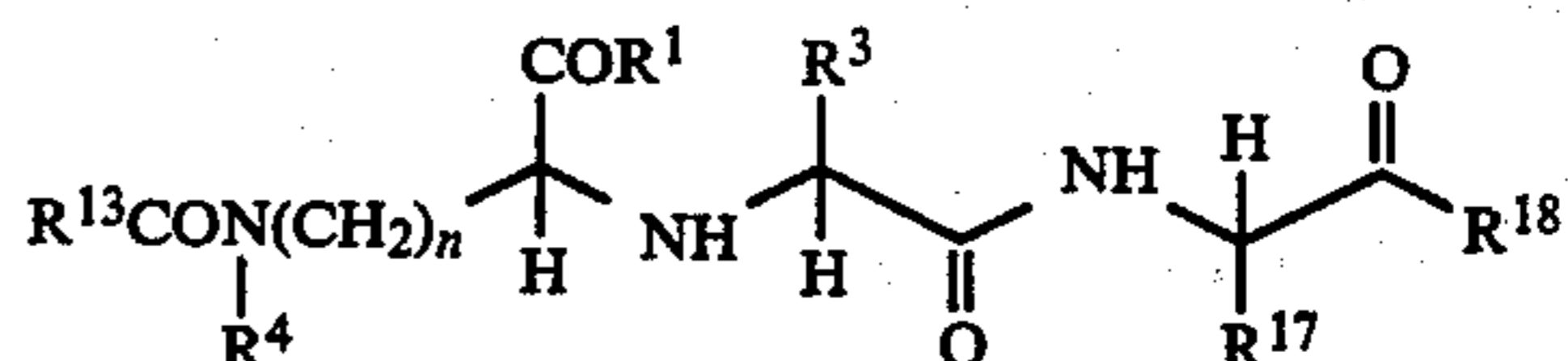


wherein R³ and R¹⁷ are as defined above. A most preferred set of compounds within this group are those in which R¹⁷ is benzyloxymethyl (PhCH₂OCH₂—), 1-benzyloxyethyl (PhCH₂OCH(CH₃)—), 4-benzyloxyphenylmethyl (4—PhCH₂OC₆H₄CH₂—) or 4-methoxyphenylmethyl (4—CH₃OC₆H₄CH₂—).

In a second preferred sub-class of compounds within the preferred definition of A³, Y represents NR⁴, and A¹+A² represent a group R¹³CO wherein R¹³ represents

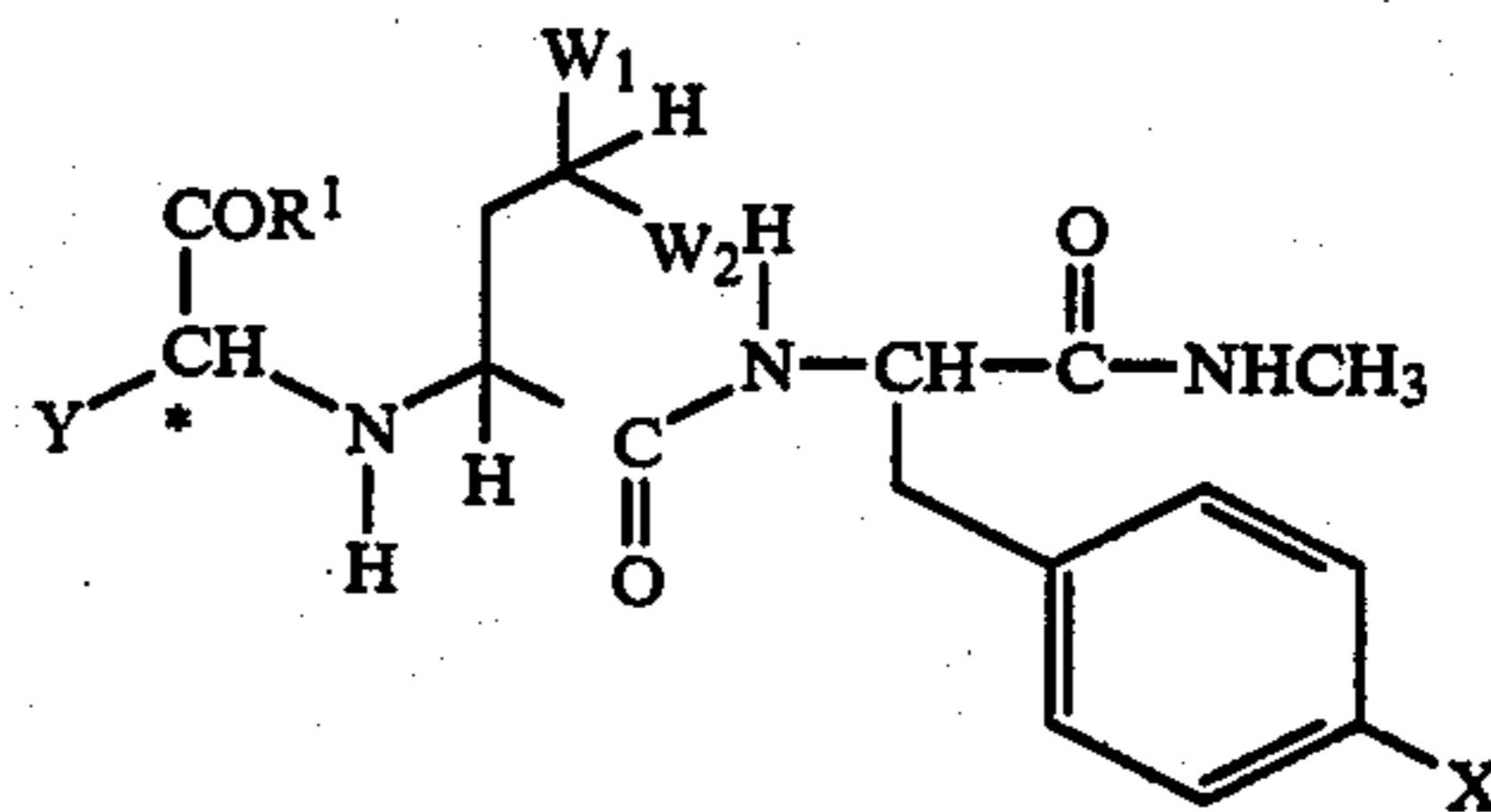
alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, aralkoxy, substituted aryl, substituted aralkyl and substituted aralkoxy wherein the substituent on the aromatic moiety is exactly as defined hereinbefore, alkylamino, arylamino, aralkylamino or dialkylamino.

Therefore this second sub-class of preferred compounds may be defined by the formula

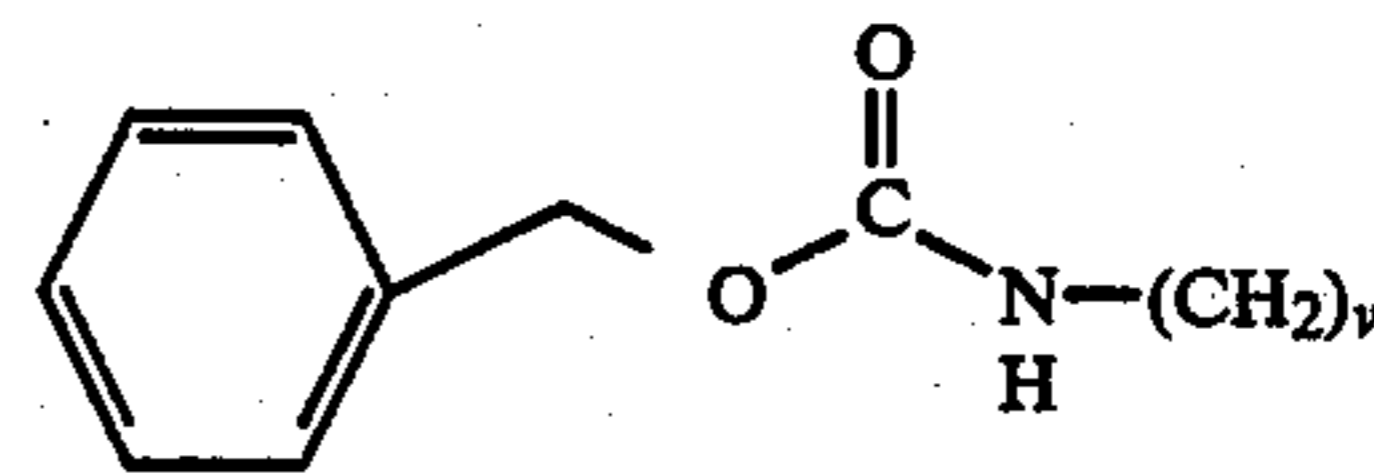


Particularly preferred examples are those in which R⁴ is H and R³, R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ are as defined for the first preferred sub-class of compounds. A most preferred series of compounds within this sub-class is where n is 2, R¹³ is benzyloxy (PhCH₂O), substituted benzyloxy (where the aromatic substituent is selected from 4-chloro, 2-chloro, 4-methyl, 4-nitro or 4-amino), benzylamino (PhCH₂NH), phenyl or substituted phenyl (where the aromatic substituent is selected from 4-chloro, 2-chloro, 4-methyl, 4-nitro or 4-amino).

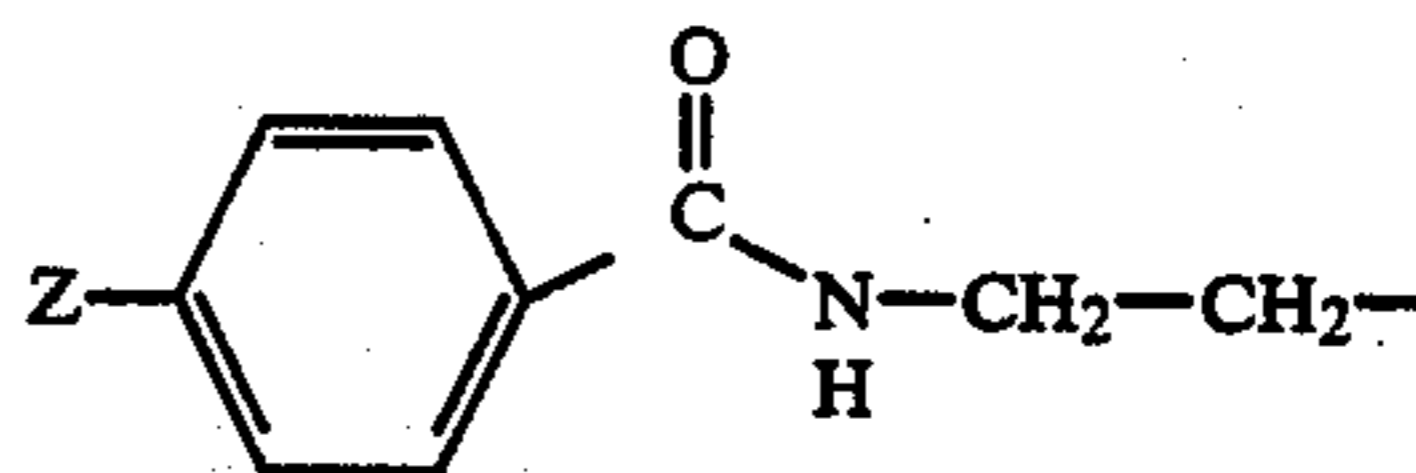
A further preferred embodiment of the invention is a compound of the formula



and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof wherein x represents hydrogen, alkoxy or benzyloxy; y represents a radical selected from alkyl, alkylthioalkyl,

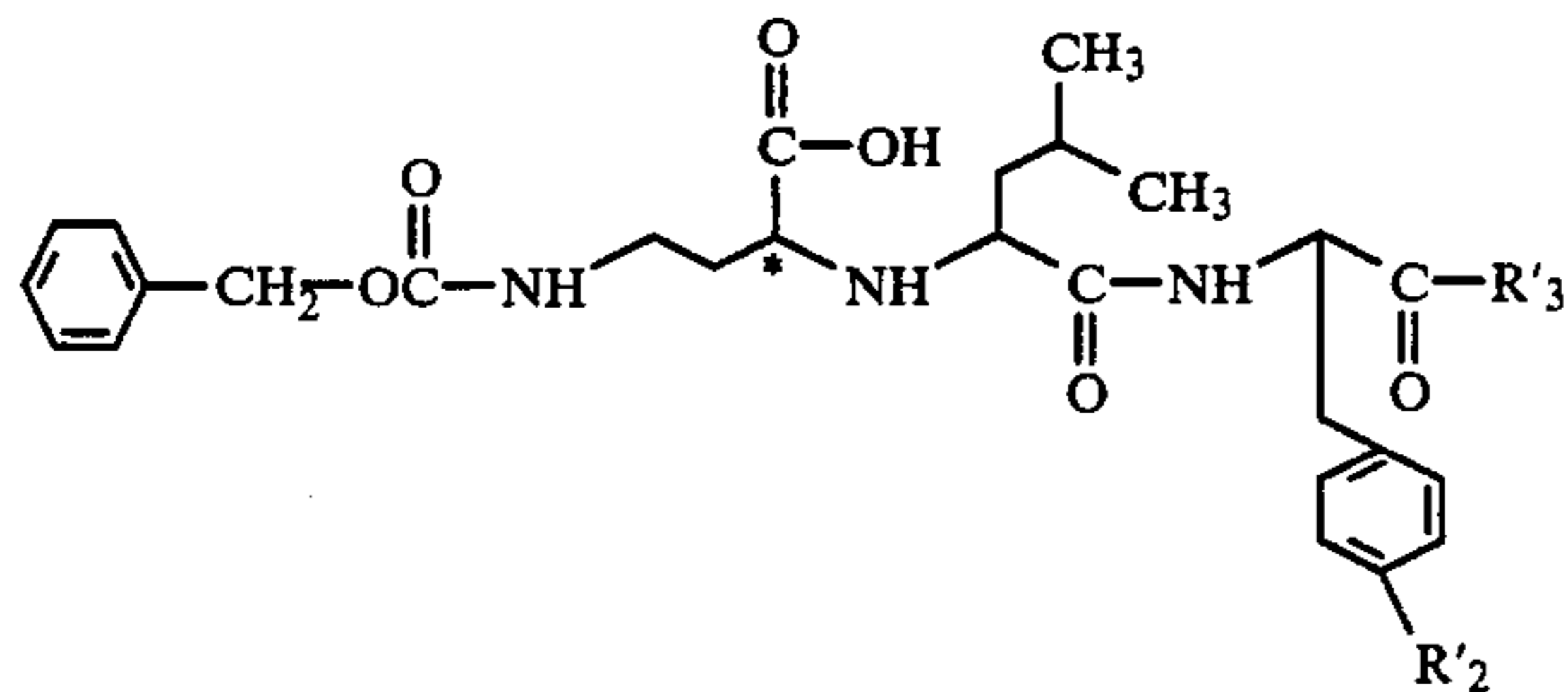


wherein v is 2 or 3,

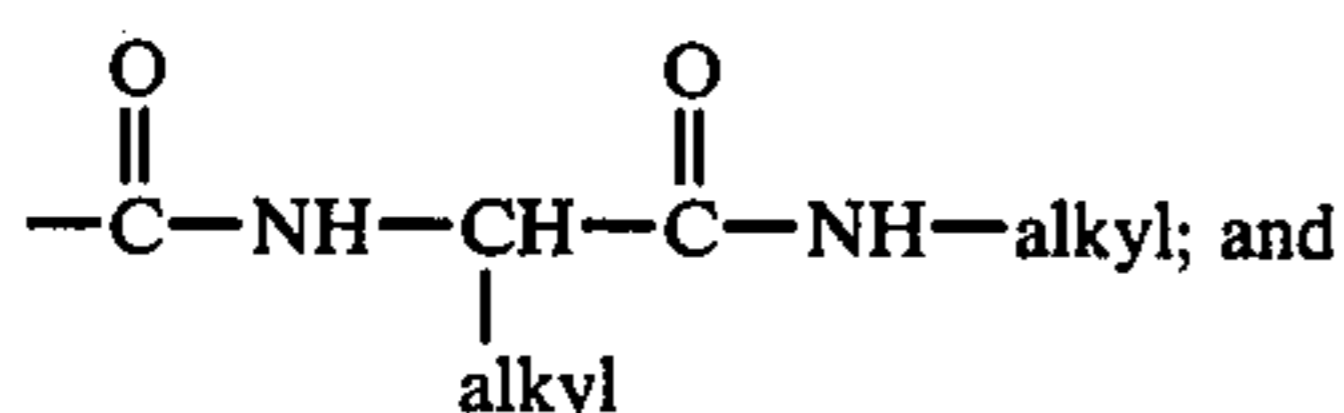


wherein z represents hydrogen or nitro; W₁ and W₂ represent methyl or trifluoromethyl; and R¹ represents hydroxy or alkoxy and the stereochemistry of the carbon marked by the asterisk is R.

A still further especially preferred embodiment of the invention are compounds of the formula:



and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof wherein R'_2 represents hydroxy, alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, aralkoxy or substituted alkoxy wherein the substituent is selected from alkylaminocarbonyl or the group



R'_3 represents alkylamino or aralkylamino and the stereochemistry of the carbon atom marked by the asterisk is R, S or a diastereomeric mixture thereof with R configuration being preferred.

The compounds according to the invention exhibit inhibitory action against collagenase. This was determined following the procedure of Cawston and Barrett, *Anal. Biochem.*, 99, 340-345 (1979) whereby the 1 mM of the inhibitor being tested or dilutions thereof are incubated at 37° C. for 16 hours with native collagen and collagenase (buffered with Tris HCl—CaCl₂; pH 7.6). The collagen is acetyl ¹⁴C collagen. The samples are centrifuged to sediment undigested collagen and an aliquot of the radioactive supernatant removed for assay on a scintillation counter as a measure of hydrolysis. The collagenase activity in the presence of 1 mM inhibitor, or a dilution thereof, is compared to activity in a control devoid of inhibitor and the results reported as that inhibitor concentration effecting 50% inhibition of the collagenase. Table II illustrates the activity of compounds of this invention.

For use in treatment of rheumatoid arthritis the compounds of this invention can be administered by any convenient route preferably in the form of a pharmaceutical composition adapted to such route and in a dose effective for the intended treatment. In the treatment of arthritis administration may conveniently be by the oral route or by injection intraarticularly into the affected joint. The daily dosage for a 70 kilogram mammal will be in the range of 10 milligrams to 1 gram.

The compounds of this invention can be formulated in compositions such as tablets, capsules or elixirs for oral administration or in sterile solutions or suspensions for parenteral administration. About 10 to 500 mg of a compound according to the invention is compounded with a physiologically acceptable vehicle, carrier, excipient, binder, preservative, stabilizer, flavour, etc., in a unit dosage form as called for by accepted pharmaceutical practice. (See for example, Remington's Pharmaceutical Science Mach Publishing Co., Easton, Penn. 1965). The amount of active substance in these compositions or preparations is such that a suitable dosage in the range indicated is obtained.

The compounds according to the invention may be made by methods which are generally known in peptide chemistry for analogous compounds. In particular it is

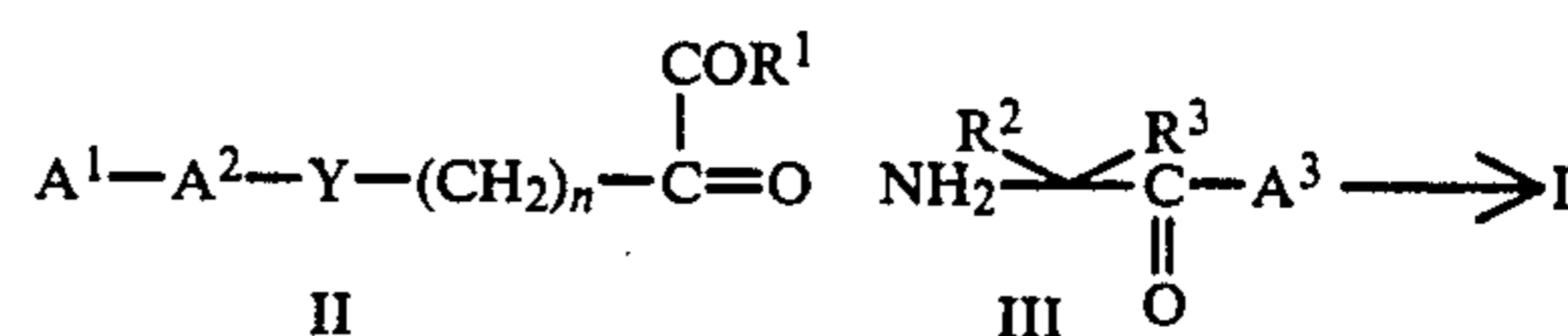
to be understood that reactive groups not involved in a particular reaction (e.g., amino, carboxy, hydroxy etc.) may be protected by methods standard in peptide chemistry prior to reactions of other groups and subsequently deprotected.

The intermediates of use in the production of the end-products are either known compounds or can be made by known methods, as described in the Examples.

The following description of the preparative methods indicates generally the routes which may be used for the production of the compounds according to the invention.

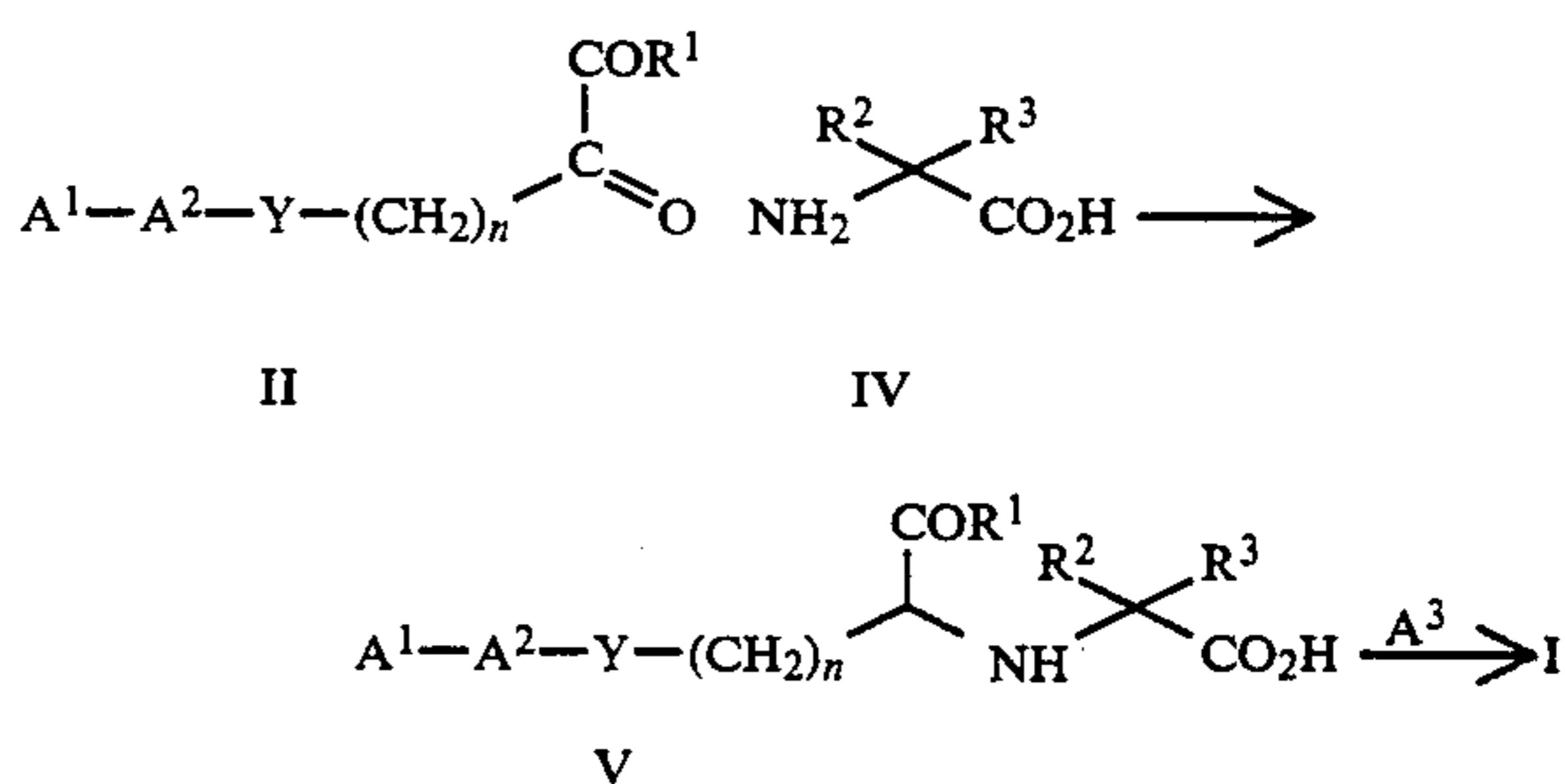
PROCESS 1, ROUTE A

This process involves reductive amination



A keto acid (or derivative) of formula II is condensed with a peptide of formula III. This condensation is conveniently carried out in a suitable solvent (e.g. aqueous tetrahydrofuran, methanol) at a pH between 6 and 7 in the presence of sodium cyanoborohydride which effects reduction to give the desired compound of formula I. Alternatively, II and III may be reacted in the solvent medium to form a Schiff's Base as an intermediate and this may then be reduced catalytically to yield the desired compound of formula I for example by hydrogenation in the presence of Raney Nickel or palladium on charcoal.

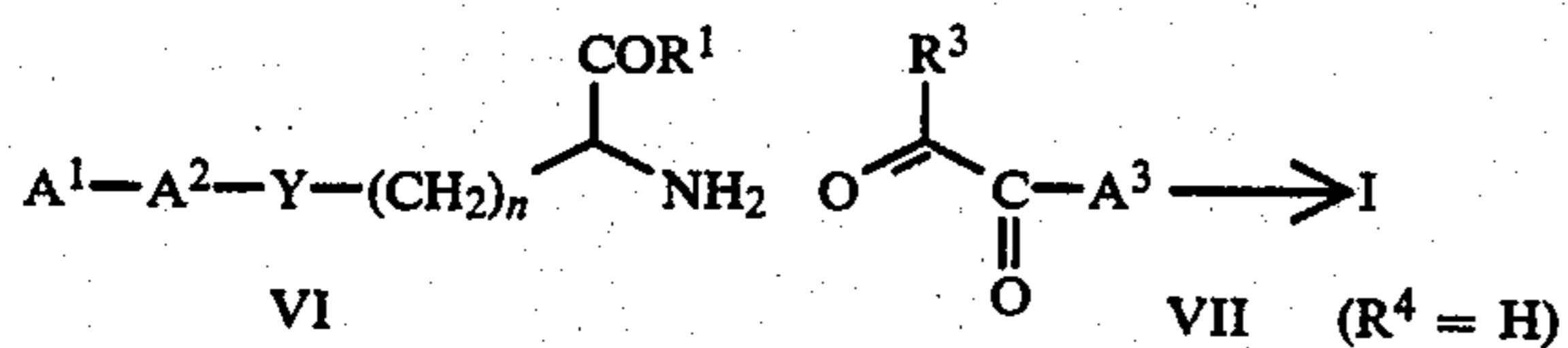
As an alternative to Process 1, Route A, the compound of formula II can be condensed with an amino acid of formula IV below (or protected derivative thereof) under the same conditions as given in Process 1 to yield an intermediate of formula V. This intermediate is then subsequently coupled with an amino acid or peptide derivative of the formula A^3 to give the compound of formula I.



The known processes for peptide bond formation referred to above and also in the following processes encompass reactive group protection during the coupling reaction, e.g., for amines employing N-t-butyloxycarbonyl or N-benzyloxycarbonyl followed by their removal. Condensing agents are typically those useful in peptide chemistry such as dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, water soluble carbodiimide [N-ethyl-N¹-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-carbodiimide], diphenyl phosphoryl azide or V may be activated via the intermediary of active esters such as those derived from 1-hydroxybenzotriazole, 4-nitro phenol, 4-picolyl alcohol.

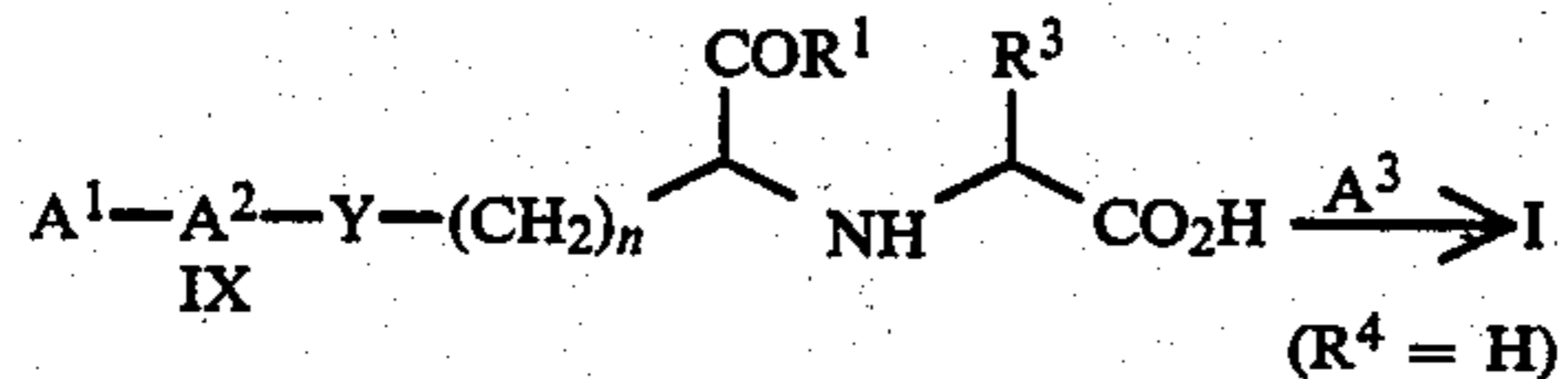
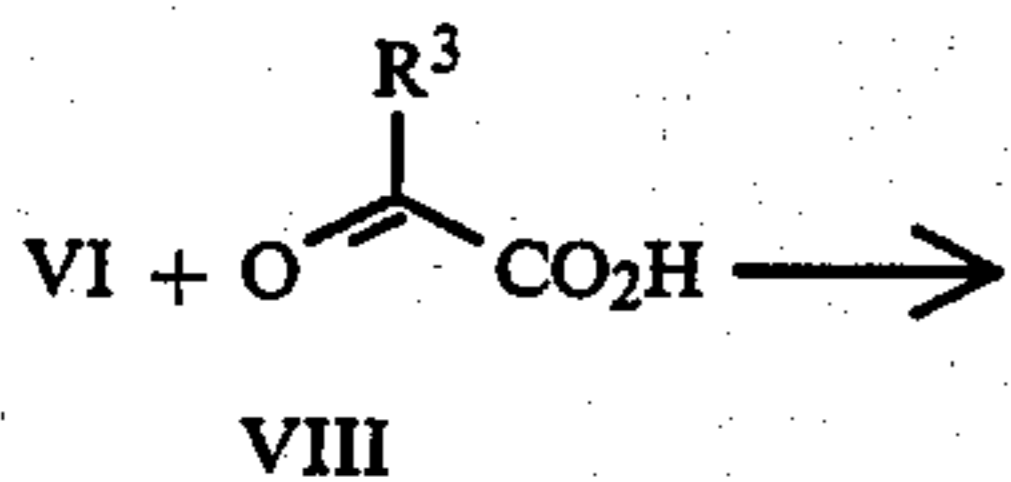
PROCESS 1 ROUTE B (where R⁴=H)

In an alternative reductive amination process as shown below, the starting materials providing the groups A¹-A² on the one hand and the group A³ on the other are reversed. Otherwise the process is the same as Process 1 Route A. This process is applicable to the production of compounds in which R⁴=H.



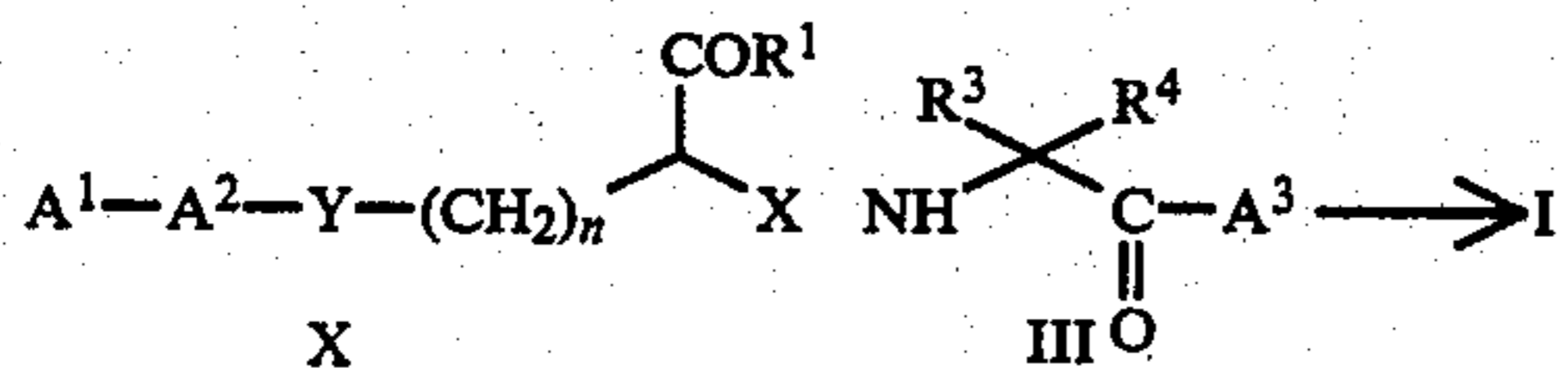
The amino acid (or derivative) VI is condensed with the ketone (VII) under the conditions given in Route A.

As an alternative to Process 1, Route B the synthesis can be performed in a step wise manner by condensing VI with the keto acid (or derivative) VIII to yield the intermediate IX. By known processes (summarised above), IX can then be condensed with an amino acid or peptide derivative A³ to give I.



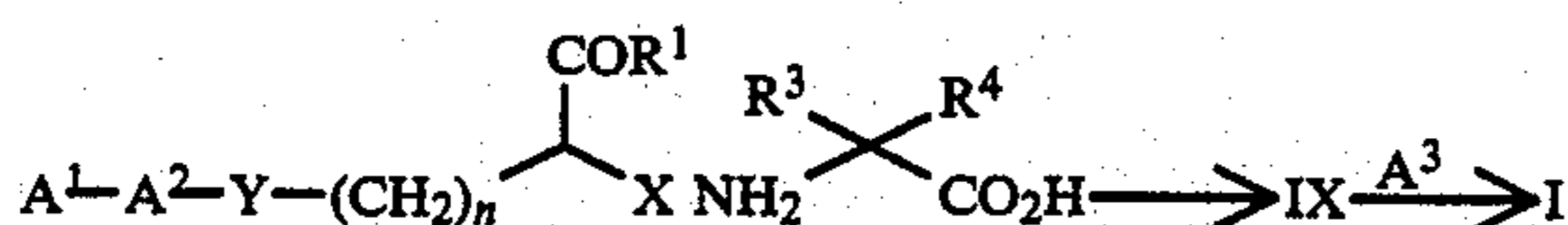
PROCESS 2 ROUTE A

This process is essentially an alkylation.



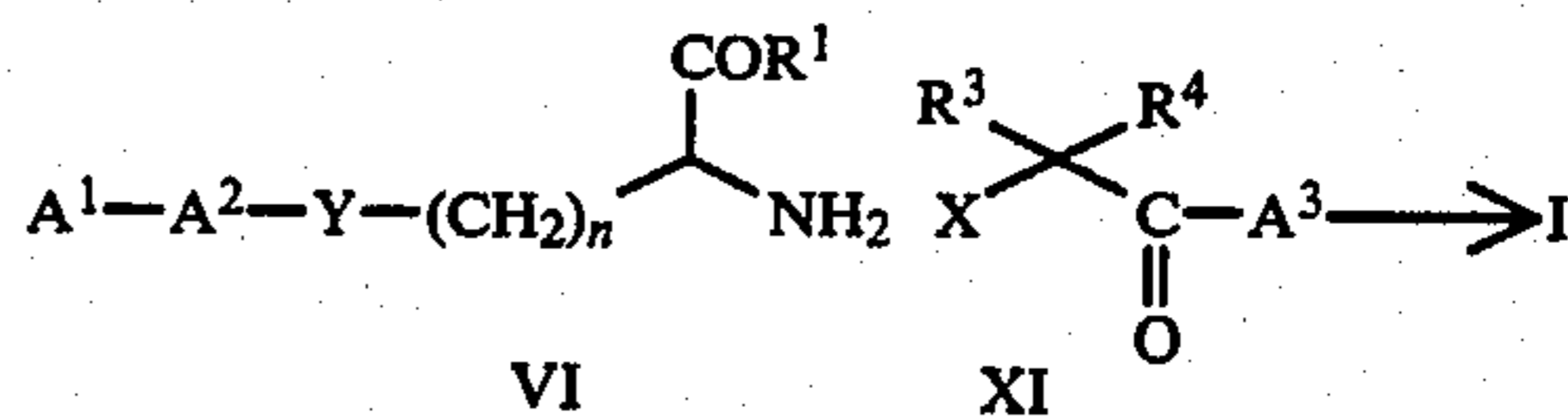
In this process the peptide III is alkylated with the appropriate α-haloacid (or derivative) X or α-sulphonyloxy acid in a suitable solvent (e.g., CH₂Cl₂, CH₃CN, etc.) in the presence of a base (e.g. triethylamine).

As an alternative to this process, the synthesis can be performed in a stepwise fashion firstly to produce an intermediate IX which is then condensed by standard processes above with a peptide derivative A³ to give the compound of formula I, as described above for the alternative for Process 1, Route A.



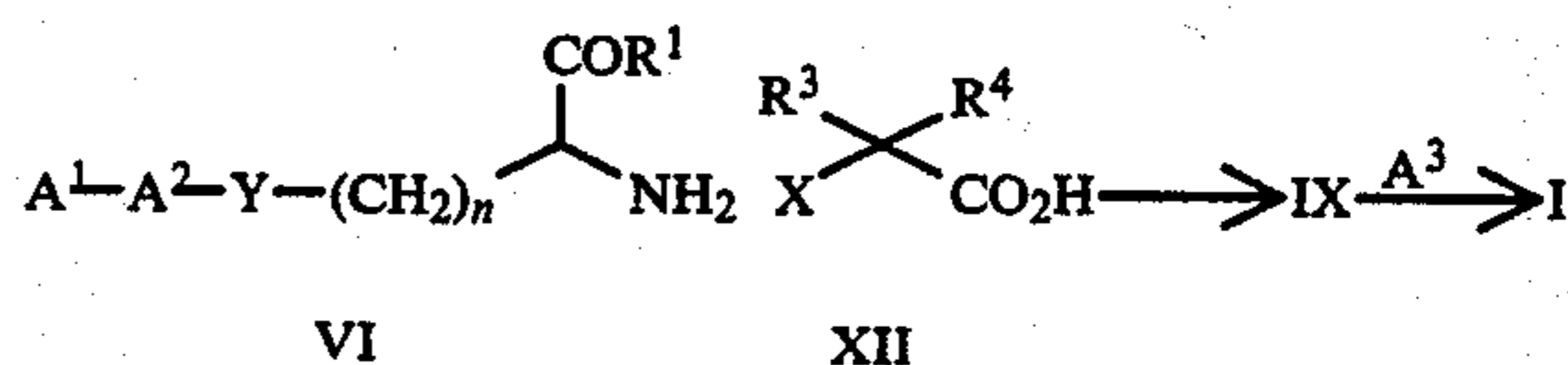
PROCESS 2 ROUTE B

In an alternative alkylation shown below the starting materials providing the groups A¹-A² on the one hand and A³ on the other are reversed. Otherwise the method is the same as Process 2, Route A.



The amino acid (or derivative) VI is alkylated with the α-haloacetyl or α-sulphonyloxyacetyl peptide derivative XI under the conditions described in Route A.

As an alternative to Process 2, Route B the synthesis can be performed in a stepwise fashion by condensing an amino acid (or derivative) VI with a substituted α-haloacetic acid or α-sulphonyloxy acetic acid (XII) to yield the intermediate IX which by standard processes is condensed with a peptide derivative A³ to give the compound of formula I



It should be noted that when A¹ and/or A² represent amino acid residues, that these residues may be introduced by standard coupling procedures at any convenient stage of the synthesis.

The starting materials which are required for the above processes are either known in the literature, or can be made by standard processes from known starting materials, or are described in the Examples.

When R¹ in I represents hydroxy, these compounds may be derived from those described above (wherein R¹=alkoxy or aralkoxy) by hydrolysis in a suitable solvent (such as aqueous methanol) containing a base such as sodium or lithium hydroxide. Alternatively, when R¹=aralkoxy (such as PhCH₂O), this group may be removed by hydrogenolysis.

As mentioned above there are various potentially asymmetric centres in the amide derivatives of this invention. In particular the carbon atom which bears the groups (CH₂)_n, COR¹ and NH is asymmetric as is that which bears the groups NH, COA³, R² and R³ (when R² and R³ are not simultaneously hydrogen). The above synthesis can utilize racemates, enantiomers or diastereoisomers or starting materials, the products can therefore exist in racemic or optically active forms. The invention therefore encompasses the racemic form as well as any other optically active forms. As noted above, however, and in contrast to inhibitors of other zinc metalloproteinases (such as angiotensin converting enzyme), the preferred isomer has R-stereochemistry at the carbon atom bearing the groups (CH₂)_n, COR¹ and NH whilst having the stereochemistry of the natural amino acids at the other asymmetric centres.

The compounds according to the invention include pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of formula I. Such salts may include acid addition salts as well as amine salts, etc., and the processes described above for the production of the compounds may include as a final step the conversion of the compound I into such a salt, or the compound may be isolated as such salt.

It is understood that the compounds which bind most effectively to collagenase have R¹ equal to either hydroxy or hydroxyamino. When R¹ is alkoxy or aral-

koxy, these compounds function as orally active prodrugs of the parent carboxylic acids; once absorbed these esters are rapidly hydrolysed by non specific plasma esterases to yield the active species.

In order that the invention may be more fully understood the following Examples are given by way of illustration and should not limit the invention in spirit or scope. All temperatures herein are degrees C.

EXAMPLE 1

N-(1-Methoxycarbonylethyl)-L-leucyl-L-valine
N-Hexylamide

N-(Tertiarybutyloxycarbonyl)-L-leucyl-L-valine N-Hexylamide (2 g) was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (20 ml) at room temperature for forty-five minutes. The excess trifluoroacetic acid was removed in vacuo and the residue dissolved in methanol (20 ml). The solution was adjusted to pH7 with triethylamine. Dried 3 A molecular sieve (10 g), sodium cyanoborohydride (0.75 g) and methyl pyruvate (1.5 g) were added and the reaction mixture stirred at room temperature for 2 days. The reaction mixture was then filtered and the filtrate concentrated in vacuo to a gum. The residue was taken up in dichloromethane and the organic phase washed in turn with saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and then 1M citric acid solution and dried over sodium sulphate. The material isolated after evaporation of the dichloromethane was chromatographed on silica, developed in a gradient of 20% ethyl acetate in hexane to 60% ethyl acetate in hexane. Elution with 40% ethyl acetate hexane afforded N[1-(S)-methoxycarbonylethyl]-L-leucyl-L-valine N-hexylamide (0.4 g), which crystallised from methanol/water as needles m.p. 70°-71° C.; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -31.4^\circ$ (c=0.2, MeOH); (Found: C,63.0; H,10.2; N,10.5. $C_{21}H_{41}N_3O_4$ requires C,63.1; H,10.3; N,10.5%); λ_{max} (Nujol): 3400, 1740 and 1610 cm^{-1} ; (a) δ (CDCl₃) 0.9 (15H, m, $2 \times CH(CH_3)_2$ and CH_2CH_3); 1.3 (3H, d, J=6 Hz, CH_3CH); 1.2-2.4 (12H, m, $2 \times CH(CH_3)_2$, $CHCH_2CH$ and $(CH_2)_4$); 3.0-3.4 (5H, m, $3 \times CH$ and CH_2NH); 3.7 (3H, s; CH_3-O), 4.3 (1H, t, J=8 Hz, NH); 6.94 (1H, m, NH) and 7.85 (1H, d, NH).

Elution with 50% ethyl acetate hexane afforded N[1-(R)-methoxycarbonylethyl]-L-leucyl-L-valine N-hexylamide, (0.5 g) which crystallised from methanol/water as needles m.p. 98°-101° C.; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -43^\circ$ (C=0.2, MeOH); (Found: C,62.7; H,10.2; N,10.5. $C_{21}H_{41}N_3O_4$ requires C,63.1; H,10.3; N,10.5%); ν_{max} (Nujol) 3250, 3060, 1730 cm^{-1} ; δ (CDCl₃) 0.9 (15H, m, $2 \times (CH(CH_3)_2$ and CH_2CH_3); 1.3 (3H, d, J=6 Hz, CH_3CH); 1.2-2.4 (12H, m, $2 \times CH(CH_3)_2$, $CHCH_2CH$ and $(CH_2)_4$); 3.0-3.3 (4H, m, $2 \times NHCHCO$, CH_2); 3.44 (1H, q, J=7 Hz, val $\alpha-CH$); 3.7 (3H, s CH_3-O); 4.28 (1H, q, J=7 Hz, NH); 7.16 (1H, m, NH); and 7.92 (1H, d, J=8 Hz, NH).

The N-(t-butyloxycarbonyl)-L-leucyl-L-valine N-hexylamide used as a starting material was prepared as follows:

N-Tertiarybutyloxycarbonyl-L-valine N-hexylamide (15 g) in dichloromethane (30 ml) was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (30 ml) at room temperature for 45 minutes. The excess trifluoroacetic acid was removed in vacuo and the residue redissolved in dichloromethane. The solution was adjusted to pH7 with triethylamine, N-tertiarybutyloxycarbonyl-L-leucine (13 g), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (7 g) and DCC (10 g) were added and the reaction mixture stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered and the organic

phase washed with aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate, 1M citric acid and then water, dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo to a gum. The gum was chromatographed on silica developed in a gradient of 20% ethyl acetate to 50% ethyl acetate in petrol to afford N-tertiarybutyloxycarbonyl-L-leucyl-L-valine N-hexylamide (19 g) which crystallised from ether hexane as needles; m.p. 115°-116° C.; (Found: C,63.2; H,10.3; N,10.1. $C_{22}H_{43}N_3O_4 \cdot 1/4H_2O$ requires C,63.2; H,10.5; N 10.1%); ν_{max} (nujol) 3300, 3080, 1680, 1630 and 1520 cm^{-1} ; δ (CDCl₃) 0.9 (15H, m, $2 \times CH(CH_3)_2$ and CH_2CH_3); 1.1-2.3 (12H, m, $(CH_2)_4$, $CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$, $CHCH(CH_3)_2$); 1.45 (9H, s, $C(CH_3)_3$); 3.25 (2H, m, $NHCH_2$); 4.12 (1H, m, $\alpha-CH$ from leucyl residue); 4.2 (1H, t, J=5 Hz., $\alpha-CH$ from valyl residue); 5.07 (1H, m, NH); 6.55 (1H, m, NH) and 6.80 (1H, d, J=10 Hz, NH).

The N-t-butyloxycarbonyl-L-valine N-hexylamide required as a starting material in the preparation above was synthesised as follows:

Tertiarybutyloxycarbonyl-L-valine (25 g) in dichloromethane (200 ml) was treated with 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (15.5 g) hexylamine (11.6 g) and DCC (26 g) at room temperature for 2 days. The solution was filtered and the organic phase washed with aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate, aqueous citric acid (1M) and water, dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo to afford tertiary butyloxycarbonyl-L-valine N-hexylamide (28 g) which crystallised from methanol-water as needles; m.p. 74°-76° C.; (Found: C,63.8; H,10.6; N,9.4. $C_{16}H_{32}N_2O_3$ requires C,64.0; H,10.7; N,9.32%); ν_{max} (Nujol): 3280 and 1630 cm^{-1} ; δ (CDCl₃) 0.8-1 (9H, m, $3 \times CH_3$); 1.3 (8H, m, $(CH_2)_4$); 1.45 (9H, s, $(CH_3)_3C$); 2.1 (1H, m, $CH(CH_3)_2$); 3.3 (2H, m, $NHCH_2$); 3.9 (1H, dd, J=8 Hz and 5 Hz., $\alpha-CH$); 5.2 (1H, d, J=8 Hz, CONH) and 6.26 (1H, m, NH).

EXAMPLE 2

N-[1-(R)-Methoxycarbonylethyl]-L-leucyl-O-benzyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide

N-Boc-O-benzyl-L-tyrosine methylamide (3 g, 7.7 mM) was dissolved in 1:1 TFA/CH₂Cl₂ (100 ml). After 15 min. the solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue taken up in H₂O (100 ml), neutralised with NaHCO₃ and extracted into CH₂Cl₂ (3 \times 100 ml). The organic extract was dried and evaporated in vacuo to yield a white solid (2.2 g). This material in CH₂Cl₂ (50 ml) and DMF (5 ml) was treated at 0° with N-[1-(R)-methoxycarbonylethyl]-L-leucine (1.3 g, 6 mM), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (960 mg, 6.4 mM) and dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (1.3 g, 6.5 mM) and the mixture allowed to warm to room temperature over 2 h. After a further 12 h the reaction mixture was filtered, washed with sat. NaHCO₃ and then brine, dried and then evaporated in vacuo to yield a solid, 2.5 g (68%). Recrystallisation from CH₂Cl₂/hexane gave the title compound; m.p. 65°-68°; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -3.3^\circ$ (C=0.2, MeOH); (Found: C, 66.72; H, 7.61; N, 8.72. $C_{27}H_{37}N_3O_5$ requires C, 67.02; H, 7.71; N, 8.69%); ν_{max} (nujol) 3280 br, 1735, 1635 and 1510 cm^{-1} ; δ (CDCl₃) 0.87 and 0.9 (each 3H, each d, J=4 Hz. and 2.5 Hz, $(CH_3)_2CH$); 1.1 (1H, m, $(CH_3)_2CH_2CH$); 1.3 (3H, d, J=8.5 Hz., CH_3CH); 1.45 (2H, m, $(CH_3)_2CH_2CH$); 1.58 br (1H, s, $CHNHCH$, exch); 2.77 (3H, d, J=6 Hz, $NHCH_3$); 3.0 (1H, dd, J=12 and 8 Hz, $CH_2C_6H_4$); 3.07 (1H, m, $(CH_3)_2CH_2CH$); 3.18 (1H, dd, J=12 and 6 Hz, $CHCH_2C_6H_4$); 3.38 (1H, q, J=8.5 Hz, CH_3CH); 3.68 (3H, s, OCH_3); 4.62

(1H,q,J=7 Hz, NHCH(CH₂C₆H₄)CO); 5.02 (2H,s, OCH₂C₆H₅); 6.71 br (1H,q,J ca 5 Hz, exch. NHCH₃); 6.89 and 7.12 (each 2H, each d, each J=8 Hz, C₆H₄); 7.4 (5H,m,C₆H₅) and 7.75 (1H,d, J=9 Hz, exch, CONHCHCO); m/e 484 (100%, [M+1]⁺), 381 (27) and 172 (28).

The syntheses for the two starting materials required in the preparation above are described in the following paragraphs.

(a) N-t-Butyloxycarbonyl-O-benzyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

N-t-Butyloxycarbonyl-O-benzyl-L-tyrosine (7.4 g, 20 mM), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (3 g, 20 mM), methylamine hydrochloride (1.3 g, 20 mM) and N-methyl morpholine were dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (200 ml) and cooled to 0° C. Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (4.2 g, 20 mM) was added and the reaction allowed to warm to room temperature over 4 h. After a further 12 h the reaction mixture was filtered; the filtrate was washed with sat NaHCO₃, 3N citric acid and brine, dried and evaporated in vacuo to give the required N-methylamide which was recrystallised from CH₂Cl₂ and hexane (4.5 g, 58%); m.p. 165°-172°; [α]_D²⁰ = +15.2° (C=0.2, MeOH); (Found: C, 68.85; H, 7.43; N, 7.39. C₂₂H₂₈N₂O₄ requires C, 68.73; H, 7.34; N, 7.29%); ν_{max} (nujol) 3330, 1685, 1672, 1655 and 1520 cm⁻¹; δ(CDCl₃) 1.4 (9H,s, (CH₃)₃C); 2.91 (3H,d, J=5 Hz, NHCH₃); 3.0 (2H,m,CH₂C₆H₄); 4.26 (1H,q, J=7.5 Hz, NHCH(CH₂)CO); 5.04 (2H,s, OCH₂C₆H₅); 5.08 br (1H,s, exch, NH); 5.84 br (1H,s,exch); 6.91 and 7.09 (each 2H, each d, each J=8 Hz., C₆H₄) and 7.4 (5H,m,C₆H₅); m/e 385 (68%, [M+1]⁺), 329 (100), 285 (66) and 267 (58).

(b) N-[1-(R)-Methoxycarbonylethyl]-L-leucine

This was prepared in two steps from L-leucine benzyl ester as illustrated below:

L-Leucine benzyl ester, para-toluene sulphonic acid salt (120 g, 0.3M) was dissolved in dry methanol (300 ml) and the pH (moist pH paper) adjusted to 6 using Et₃N and acetic acid. Methyl pyruvate (62.4 g, 0.6M) in dry methanol (10.0 ml) and 3 A molecular sieves were added; the mixture was cooled to 5° and then NaBH₃CN (100 g, 1.58M) in methanol (600 ml) added. After stirring for 3 days the reaction mixture was filtered and evaporated in vacuo. The residual white solid was partitioned between H₂O (500 ml) and CH₂Cl₂ (4×200 ml); the organic phase was evaporated to a yellow oil and then partitioned between hexane (250 ml) and 1M oxalic acid (4×250 ml). The aqueous phase was neutralised with NaHCO₃ and extracted into CH₂Cl₂ (4×250 ml). The organic phase was dried and evaporated in vacuo to yield a yellow oil (90 g), which was chromatographed on SiO₂ using a gradient of EtOAc in hexane as eluant. The faster running diastereoisomer, N-[1-(R)-methoxycarbonylethyl]-L-leucine benzyl ester, was isolated as an oil (22 g, 20%); [α]_D²⁰ = -49.5° (C=0.2, MeOH); (Found: C, 66.06; H, 8.19; N, 4.75. C₁₇H₂₆N₂O₄ requires C, 66.42; H, 8.19; N, 4.54); ν_{max} (nujol) 1735 cm⁻¹; δ(CDCl₃) 0.89 and 0.92 (each 3H, each d, each J=3.5 Hz., (CH₃)₂); 1.29 (3H,d,J=7 Hz; CH₃); 1.5 (2H,m,CH₂CH); 1.74 (2H,m,NH and CH₂CH(CH₃)₂); 3.34 (1H,q, J=7 Hz, CHCH₃), 3.39 (1H,t,J=7 Hz, CH₂CH(NH)CO); 3.69 (3H, s, C₆H₅); 5.15 (2H,m,OCH₂C₆H₅) and 7.35 (5H,s,C₆H₅); m/e 308 (100%; [M+1]⁺); 232 (53) and 172 (44).

The slow running diastereoisomer, N-[1-(S)-methoxycarbonylethyl]-L-leucine benzyl ester, was isolated as an oil (11.3 g, 10%); [α]_D²⁰ = 1.73° (C=0.2, MeOH);

(Found: C, 66.42; H, 8.30; N, 4.54. C₁₇H₂₆N₂O₄ requires C, 66.42; H, 8.19; N, 4.55%) Γ_{max} (film) 1730 cm⁻¹; δ(CDCl₃) 0.87 and 0.9 (each 3H, each d, each J=5.5 Hz, (CH₃)₂CH); 1.27 (3H,d,J=7 Hz, CH₃CH); 1.49 (2H,m, (CH₃)₂—CHCH₂); 1.74 (1H, heptet, J=7 Hz, (CH₃)₂CH); 2.2 br (1H,s,NH), 3.3 (2H,m,CHNHCH), 3.65 (3H,s,OCH₃); 5.13 (2H,s,OCH₂C₆H₅) and 7.35 (5H,s,C₆H₅); m/e 308 (100%, [M+1]⁺) and 172 (100).

The R-benzyl ester (13 g, 42 mM) was dissolved in methanol (300 ml) and hydrogenated over 10% palladium on charcoal at atmospheric pressure. The catalyst was removed by filtration through celite and the filtrate evaporated in vacuo to yield a white gum, which was crystallised from MeOH/Et₂O to give the required leucine derivative as a white crystalline solid (7.5 g, 82%); mp 150°-151°; (Found: C, 55.27; H, 8.72; N, 6.43. C₁₀H₁₉N₂O₄ requires C, 55.3; H, 8.81; N, 6.45%); [α]_D²⁰ 8.4 (C=0.2, MeOH); ν_{max} (nujol) 3400 br, 2500 br and 1755 cm⁻¹; δ(d⁶DMSO) 0.85 (6H, m, (CH₃)₂CH₂); 1.17 (3H,d,J=7 Hz, CH₃CH); 1.38 (2H,m, (CH₃)₂CHCH₂); 1.74 (1H, heptet, J=6 Hz, (CH₃)₂CH); 3.14 (1H, t, J=7 Hz, NHCH(CH₂)CO₂H); 3.29 (1H,q,J=7 Hz, CH₃CH) and 3.6 (3H,s,OCH₃); m/e 218 (100%, [M+1]⁺), 172 (27) and 158 (17).

EXAMPLE 3

N-[2-N-[N-(2,4-Dinitrophenyl)-L-prolyl-L-leucyl]-amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylethyl]-L-leucyl-O-benzyl-L-threonine N-Methylamide

This was prepared starting from methyl N-t-butyloxycarbonyl-N-benzyloxycarbonyl(R)-2,3-diaminopropionate and benzyl 4-methyl-2-oxo-pentanoate in the steps described in the following paragraphs.

(a) N-[2-N-(t-Butyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylethyl]-L-leucine Benzyl ester

To a stirred solution of methyl N-t-butyloxycarbonyl-N-benzyl oxycarbonyl-(R)-2,3-diaminopropionate (25 g) in THF (150 ml) and acetic acid (8 ml) was added palladised charcoal (10%, 2 g) and the mixture hydrogenated at 25° and 760 mmHg for 2 h. The catalyst was removed by filtration and to the filtrate was added THF (50 ml), benzyl 4-methyl-2-oxopentanoate (50 g, from the corresponding acid by treatment at reflux with benzyl alcohol in the presence of para-toluene sulphonic acid and azeotropic removal of water) in THF (50 ml) and finally water (70 ml). The pH of the rapidly stirred solution was adjusted to 6.5 with triethylamine and sodium cyanoborohydride (4.5 g) was added portionwise over 0.5 h. The pH was maintained at 6.5 by periodic addition of acetic acid. After 16 h at 20°, a further portion of sodium cyanoborohydride (2 g) was added and stirring continued for 24 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ (200 ml) and water (100 ml). The aqueous layer was washed with fresh CH₂Cl₂ (2×100 ml) and the combined organic extracts washed successively with 3N-citric acid solution water and finally saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and then dried over MgSO₄. The oil isolated from the CH₂Cl₂ was purified by chromatography on silica eluting with CH₂Cl₂ in an increasing ethyl acetate gradient to give the required benzyl ester (9.6 g) as an oil which slowly crystallised, m.p. 59.5°-61° (from etherhexane); [α]_D²⁵ = 22.1° (C=1.1, MeOH); (Found: C, 62.40; H, 8.08; N, 6.57. C₂₂H₃₄N₂O₆ requires C, 62.54; H, 8.11; N, 6.36%); ν_{max} (CHCl₃) 1730 and 1705 cm⁻¹; δ (CDCl₃) 0.89 (6H, t, J=6.3 Hz, CH(CH₃)₂);

1.43 (9H,s, C(CH₃)₃); 1.50 (2H, m, CH₂CH); 1.76 (2H,m,CH₂CH(CH₃)₂ and NH); 3.35 (4H,m,CH₂N and 2×α-CH); 3.67 (3H,s,OCH₃); 4.98 br (1H,s,NHCOO), 5.12 (2H,d, J=11.5 Hz, CH₂Ph) and 7.36 (5H, m, C₆H₅); m/e 423 ([M-1]⁺).

(b) N-[2-N-(t-Butyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylethyl]-L-leucyl-O-benzyl-L-threonine N-Methylamide

The foregoing benzyl ester (6 g) in methanol (50 ml) was hydrogenated at S.T.P. over 10% palladised charcoal (100 mg) for 0.5 h. The catalyst was removed by filtration and the material recovered from the methanol was recrystallised from methanol-ether to give the intermediate carboxylic acid (4.5 g),

m.p. 147°-148°. A portion of this material (2.8 g) in CH₂Cl₂ (100 ml) and DMF (20 ml) was treated at 0° with 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (1.3 g), and N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (1.61 g). After 0.5 h at 0°, L-O-benzyl-threonine N-methylamide (1.86 g) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 ml) was added and the mixture allowed to warm to 20° over 1 h. After 36 h at 20°, the reaction mixture was washed in turn with saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution, 3N-citric acid solution and finally brine and then dried and evaporated in vacuo. Crystallisation of the resulting oil from ether-pentane gave N-[2-N-(t-butyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylethyl]-L-leucyl-O-benzyl-L-threonine N-methylamide (3 g), m.p. 95°-97°; (Found; C, 60.42; H, 8.20; N, 10.44. C₂₇H₄₄N₄O₇ requires C, 60.43; H, 8.26; N, 10.44%); δ (CDCl₃) 0.94 (6H,d, J=6.2 Hz, CH(CH₃)₂); 1.13 (3H,d,J=6.4 Hz, CHCH₃); 1.43 (9H,s,C(CH₃)₃); 1.54-1.85 (3H,m,CH₂CH); 1.95 broad (1H,s, NH); 2.82 (3H,d, J=4.8 Hz, NHCH₃); 3.1-3.62 (4H,m,NCH₂, OCH and αCH), 3.65 (3H,s,OCH₃), 4.3 (1H,m,α-CH), 4.45 (1H,dd, J=6.3 and 2.3 Hz, α-CH); 4.54 and 4.62 (each 1H, each d, each J=11.6 Hz, CH₂Ph); 5.05 broad (1H,s, NHCOO), 7.05 (1H,m,NHCH₃), 7.32 (5H,m,C₆H₅) and 7.88 (1H,d, J=8.4 Hz, NH).

(c) N-[2-N-[N-(2,4-Dinitrophenyl)-L-prolyl]-L-leucyl]amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylethyl]-L-leucyl-O-benzyl-L-threonine N-Methylamide

To a stirred solution of the foregoing t-butyloxycarbonyl protected peptide (536 mg) in CH₂Cl₂ (3 ml) was added trifluoroacetic acid (3 ml) at 0°. The solution was allowed to warm to 20° and then stirred at this temperature for 2 h. The residue after evaporation of the organic solvents was taken into CH₂Cl₂ and the solution washed with saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution, dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated in vacuo to yield N-[2-amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylethyl]-L-leucyl-O-benzyl-L-threonine N-methylamide (330 mg). This material in CH₂Cl₂ (10 ml) was added to a solution of N-[N-(2,4-dinitrophenyl)-L-prolyl]-L-leucine (330 mg) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 ml) containing 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (132 mg) and N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (191 mg) stirred at 5°. After 16 h at 4° the solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue in ethyl acetate washed in turn with water, saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and finally 3N-citric acid solution. The material isolated from the ethyl acetate was recrystallised from CH₂Cl₂-ether to give the required peptide (440 mg), m.p. 138°-142°; (Found: C, 57.34; H, 6.92; N, 13.61. C₃₉H₅₆N₈O₁₁ requires C, 57.62; H, 6.94; N, 13.78%); ν_{max} (CHCl₃) 3295, 1730 and 1635 cm⁻¹; δ(CDCl₃) 0.95 (12H,m, 2×CH(CH₃)₂); 1.14 (3H,d,J=6.3 Hz, CH₃CH); 1.3-2.15 and 2.45 (10H,m,CH₂CH₂ and

2×CH₂CH); 2.74 (3H,s,NHCH₃); 3.3 (3H,m,CH₂N and CHO); 3.56 (3H,m,CH₂N and α-CH); 3.63 (3H,s,OCH₃); 4.06, 4.25 and 4.56 (1H,2H and 1H respectively, each m, 4×αCH); 4.43 and 4.55 (each 1H, each d, J=11.7 Hz, CH₂Ph); 7.00 (1H,d, J=9.5 Hz, 6-H in C₆H₃); 7.28 (5H,s,C₆H₅); 8.16 (1H,dd, J=9.5 and 2.8 Hz, 5-H in C₆H₃) and 8.54 (1H,d, J=2.8 Hz, 3-H in C₆H₃); m/e 813 ([M+1]⁺).

O-Benzyl-1-threonine N-methylamide used in step (b) above was prepared from N-t-butyloxycarbonyl-O-benzyl-L-threonine N-methylamide by exposure to trifluoroacetic acid in CH₂Cl₂. This in turn was prepared from N-t-butyloxycarbonyl-O-benzyl-L-threonine and methylamine using the procedure described in Example 2 for the tyrosine analogue.

N-[N-(2,4-Dinitrophenyl)-L-prolyl]-L-leucine used as starting material in stage (c) was prepared from N-(2,4-dinitrophenyl)-L-proline and leucine methyl ester using the coupling procedure involving N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride as the condensing agent in the presence of 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (as illustrated in Example 3) followed by hydrolysis of the methyl ester with 2N-sodium hydroxide solution (see Example 5).

Methyl Nβ-t-butyloxycarbonyl-Nα-benzyloxycarbonyl-(R)-2,3-diaminopropionate, used as the starting material in stage (a), was prepared as follows:

To a stirred suspension of N-benzyloxycarbonyl-(R)-2,3-diaminopropionic acid [19.5 g; from Nα-benzyloxycarbonyl-D-asparagine exactly as described for the L-isomer in Synthesis, 266, (1981)] in dry methanol (60 ml) at -20° was added thionyl chloride (30 g) dropwise over 40 min. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 20° over 1 h and then heated at 50° for 1 h. The residue after removal of the solvent was recrystallised from methanol-ether to give methyl Nα-benzyloxycarbonyl-R-2,3-diaminopropionate hydrochloride (22.5 g); m.p. 170°-172°; (Found: C, 49.86; H, 5.89; N, 9.53. C₁₂H₁₇N₂O₄Cl requires C, 49.91; H, 5.93; N, 9.70%); ν_{max} (Nujol) 3305, 1735 and 1688 cm⁻¹; δ (d⁶ DMSO) 3.00-3.32 (2H,m,CH₂NH₂); 3.7 (3H,s,OCH₃); 4.45 (1H,m,α-CH); 5.09 (2H,s,CH₂Ph); 7.36 (5H,s,C₆H₅); 7.95 (1H,d,J=7.5 Hz, NHCOO) and 8.28 broad (3H,s, NH₃); m/e 253 ([M+1]⁺). A portion of this material (22.5 g) in DMF (150 ml) was treated with Et₃N until the pH was 10. Di-t-butyl dicarbonate (16.8 g) was added to the solution stirred at 5°. After a further 2 h at 20°, the reaction mixture was filtered and evaporated in vacuo and the residue partitioned between ether and water. The aqueous layer was extracted twice more with fresh ether and the combined organic extracts washed in turn with ice cold 1N-hydrochloric acid, saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and finally water. The oil isolated from the ether was crystallised from ethyl acetate-hexane to give methyl Nβ-t-butyloxycarbonyl-Nα-benzyloxycarbonyl-(R)-2,3-diaminopropionate (22.5 g); m.p. 89°-91°; (Found: C, 57.86; H, 6.95; N, 7.93. C₁₇H₂₄N₂O₆ requires C, 57.94; H, 6.86; N, 7.95%); ν_{max} (CHCl₃) 3600 and 1700 cm⁻¹; δ 1.4 (9H,s, C(CH₃)₃); 3.5 broad (2H, s, CH₂N); 3.72 (3H, s, OCH₃); 4.4 (1H, α-CH); 5.09 (2H, s, CH₂Ph); 5.2 broad (1H,s, NHCOO); 6.06 (1H, d, J=7.3 Hz, NHCOO) and 7.32 (5H, s, C₆H₅).

EXAMPLE 4

N-[1-(R)-Methoxycarbonylethyl]-L-leucyl-O-benzyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

Leucine benzyl ester para-toluene sulphonic acid salt (113 g) in dry acetonitrile (800 ml) was treated with methyl 2-bromopropionate (62.7 ml) and N-methyl morpholine (100 ml) under reflux for 16 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo and the residue in ethyl acetate washed with brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated. Chromatography of the resulting oil on silica in 1:4 ethyl acetate-hexane gave N-[1-(R)-methoxycarbonylethyl]-L-leucine benzyl ester (45 g) as the faster running fraction. This material was treated exactly as described above in Example 2 to give the title compound.

EXAMPLE 5

N[1-(R)-Carboxyethyl]-L-leucyl-O-benzyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

The methyl ester (1.5 g, 3.1 mM) from Example 2 was dissolved in methanol (20 ml) and treated with 1N sodium hydroxide (3.5 ml, 3.5 mM). After 18 h, the pH was adjusted to 5 with acetic acid and the solvent removed in vacuo to yield a white solid. Recrystallisation first from water and then from methanol-ether yielded the N-[1-(R)-carboxyethyl]-L-leucyl-O-benzyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide as a white powder (1.02 g), m.p. 195°; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +7.2^\circ$ (C=0.2, MeOH); (Found: C, 63.76; H, 7.64; N, 8.57. $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{35}\text{N}_3\text{O}_5 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ requires C, 64.05; H, 7.65; N, 8.62%); ν_{\max} (Nujol) 3540 (br), 3330 and 1680 cm^{-1} ; δ (d^6DMSO) 0.82 (3H,d, J=6 Hz, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}$); 0.87 (3H,d, J=6 Hz, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}$); 1.13 (3H,d, J=7 Hz, CH_3CH); 1.24 (2H,t, J=6 Hz, CHCH_2CH); 1.59 (1H,m, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCH}_2$); 2.63 (3H,d, J=5 Hz, NHCH_3); 2.72 (1H,dd, J=11 and 12 Hz, $\text{CHCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$); 2.8 (1H,q, J=7 Hz, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{NH})\text{CO}_2\text{H}$); 2.95 (1H,dd, J=12 and 5 Hz, $\text{CHCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$); 3.21 (1H,t, J=7.5 Hz, $\text{NHCH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO})$); 4.53 br (1H,m, $\text{NHCH}(\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)\text{CO}$); 5.08 (2H,s, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$); 6.93 and 7.17 (each 2H, each d, each J=7.5 Hz, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}$); 7.48 (5H,m, C_6H_5); 7.98 br (1H,q, J=5 Hz, NHCH_3 , exch) and 8.1 (1H,d, J=9 Hz, CHCONHCH , exch); m/e 470 (88% $[\text{M}+1]^+$), 452 (51), 424 (29), 285 (100) and 158 (49).

EXAMPLE 6

N[1-(R)-Carboxyethyl]-L-Leucine N-Phenethylamide

N[1-(R)-Ethoxycarbonylethyl]-L-Leucine N-phenethylamide (710 mg, 2.1 mM) was dissolved in MeOH (50 ml) and treated with 1N NaOH (3 ml, 3 mM) at room temperature. After 12 h, the reaction mixture was acidified with AcOH and evaporated in vacuo to a solid which was washed with H_2O and dried to yield the title compound (400 mg); m.p. 201°-205°; (Found: C, 66.44; H, 8.55; N, 9.11; $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ requires C, 66.64; H, 8.55; N, 9.14%); ν_{\max} (Nujol) 3330, 1660 and 1530 cm^{-1} ; δ (d^6DMSO) 0.825 (6H,t, J=6.2 Hz, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}$), 1.15 (3H,d, J=6.8 Hz, CH_3CH), 1.29 (2H,m, CH_2CH), 1.55 (1H, heptet, J=7 Hz, $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 2.71 (2H,t, J=7 Hz, $\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$), 3.0 (1H,q, J=7 Hz, CHCH_3), 3.14 (1H,t, J=7 Hz, $\alpha\text{-CH}$), 3.32 (2H,q, J=6 Hz, NHCH_2CH_2), 7.12 (5H,m, C_6H_5), 7.5 (2H,br s, OH and CHNHCH) and 8.15 (2H,t, J=5 Hz, NHCH_2).

The N[1-(R)-ethoxycarbonylethyl]-L-leucine N-phenethylamide required in the preparation above was synthesised as follows:

N[1-(R)-Ethoxycarbonylethyl]-L-leucine (1.39 g, 6 mM), N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-carbodiimide hydrochloride (1.16 g, 6 mM), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (0.93 g, 6 mM) and phenethylamine (0.7 g, 6 mM) were dissolved in DMF (50 ml) at -6° . N-Methylmorpholine (0.62 g, 6.2 mM) was added and the reaction mixture allowed to warm to room temperature. After 12 h the solvent was removed in vacuo. The residue in EtOAc (150 ml) was washed with H_2O (2×100 ml), dried and evaporated in vacuo to yield an oil which was purified by chromatography on SiO_2 in EtOAc to give N[1-(R)-ethoxycarbonylethyl]-L-leucine N-phenethylamide as an oil (1.84 g). For analysis, a portion of this material was dissolved in MeOH, treated with anhydrous HCl in Et_2O and evaporated in vacuo to yield the corresponding hydrochloride as a foam; (Found: C, 60.28; H, 8.54; N, 7.35; $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{HCl} \cdot 0.4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ requires C, 60.35; H, 8.48; N, 7.41%); $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +9.4^\circ$ (c=0.2, MeOH); ν_{\max} (Nujol) 3400 (br), 3100 (br), 2510 (br), 2400 (br), 1740, 1670 and 1550 cm^{-1} ; δ (CDCl_3) 0.92 and 0.95 (6H, each d, each J=7 Hz, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}$), 1.27 (3H, t, J=6.5 Hz, CH_3CH_2), 1.28 (3H,d, J=7 Hz, CH_3CH), 1.3-1.7 (3H,m, CH_2CH), 2.85 (2H,t, J=6 Hz, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$), 3.21 (1H,dd, J=10 Hz and 4 Hz, $\alpha\text{-CH}$), 3.27 (3H,q, J=6.5 Hz, CH_3CH), 3.54 (2H,q, J=7 Hz, NHCH_2CH_2), 4.16 and 4.18 (2H, each q, each J=6.5 Hz, OCH_2CH_3) and 7.25 (6H,m, C_6H_5 and NHCO).

The starting material required in the preparation given above was synthesised in two steps from leucine benzyl ester as follows:

(a) N[1-(R)-Ethoxycarbonylethyl]-L-Leucine Benzylester

L-Leucine benzyl ester (186.65 g, 0.843M), ethyl 2-bromopropionate (153.1 g, 0.846M) and N-methylmorpholine (165 ml, 1.5M) were dissolved in dry CH_3CN (800 ml) and refluxed for 12 h. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue partitioned between H_2O (21) and EtOAc (3×11). The organic phase was washed with brine, dried and evaporated in vacuo. The resulting oil was chromatographed on SiO_2 in 7.5% EtOAc in hexane to give the title compound (70 g) as the faster running fraction; (Found: C, 67.02; H, 8.42; N, 4.25; $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_4$ requires C, 67.26; H, 8.47; N, 4.36); ν_{\max} film 1730 cm^{-1} ; δ (CDCl_3) 0.88 and 0.9 (each 3H, each d, each J=6.5 Hz, $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 1.23 (3H,t, J=7 Hz, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}$), 1.27 (3H,d, J=7 Hz, CH_3CH), 1.5 (2H,m, CHCH_2), 1.7 (1H, heptet, J=7 Hz, $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 2.2 (1H, br s, NH), 3.32 (2H,m, CHNHCH), 4.10 and 4.12 (each 1H, each q, each J=7 Hz, OCH_2CH_3), 5.12 (2H,s, $\text{OCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$) and 7.34 (5H,s, C_6H_5); m/e 322 (100%; $[\text{m}+1]^+$), 260 (15), 186 (26) and 112 (28).

(b) N[1-(R)-Ethoxycarbonylethyl]-L-leucine

N[1-(R)-Ethoxycarbonylethyl]-L-leucine benzyl ester (69.09 g, 0.215M) was dissolved in MeOH (300 ml) and hydrogenated at 1 atmosphere over 5% palladium on charcoal (5 g). After 1.5 h, the catalyst was removed by filtration and the filtrate evaporated in vacuo to yield a solid (46.8 g) which was recrystallised from MeOH/ Et_2O to yield the title compound (24 g); m.p. 149°-150°; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = 8.8^\circ$ (C=1.4, MeOH); (Found: C, 57.14; H, 9.06; N, 6.02; $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4$ requires C, 57.12; H, 9.15; N, 6.06%); ν_{\max} (Nujol) 3090 (br), 2300 (br), 1755 and 1560 cm^{-1} ; δ (d^6DMSO) 0.86 and 0.87 (6H, each d, each J=6.5 Hz, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}$), 1.19

(6H,m,OCH₂CH₃ and CHCH₃), 1.36 (2H,m, CHCH₂CH), 1.74 (1H, heptet, J=6.5 Hz, CH₂CH(CH₃)₂), 3.14 (1H,t,J=6.2 Hz, δ-CH), 3.27 (1H,q,J=6.8 Hz,NHCHCH₃) and 4.07 (2H,q,J=7 Hz,OCH₂CH₃); m/e 232 (100%, [m+1]⁺), 186 (3) and 158 (7).

EXAMPLE 7

N[1-(R)-Carboxy-3-methylthiopropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide

This was prepared from D-methionine methyl ester hydrochloride, 2-oxo-4-methylpentanoic acid and O-methyl-2-tyrosine in the steps described in the following paragraphs.

(a) N[1-(R)-Carbomethoxy-3-methylthiopropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide

D-Methionine methyl ester hydrochloride (10 g, 50 mM) and 2-oxo-4-methylpentanoic acid t-butyl ester (9.3 g, 50 mM) were dissolved in THF (75 ml) and H₂O (25 ml). The pH was adjusted to 6.5 with N-methylmorpholine, NaCNBH₃ (630 mg, 10 mM) was added, followed after 2 h by a further portion (400 mg). After 18 h the reaction mixture was evaporated in vacuo and then partitioned between EtOAc (100 ml) and sat. NaHCO₃ solution (2×100 ml). The oil isolated from the organic layer was chromatographed on SiO₂ using a gradient of 5–10% EtOAc in hexane. The faster running fraction afforded the required isomer as an oil (1.4 g). δ (CDCl₃) 0.96 (6H,m, (CH₃)₂CH), 1.5 (9H,m, (CH₃)₃C), 1.4–2.0 (5H,m, CH₂CH and SCH₂CHCH), 2.1 (3H,s,CH₃S), 2.62 (2H,m, SCH₂CH₂), 3.17 and 3.38 (each 1H, t, each J=7 Hz, CHNHCHO and 3.7 (3H,s,OCH₃)). The slower running isomer was also obtained as an oil (1.2 g). δ (CDCl₃) 0.95 (6H,m, (CH₃)₂CH), 1.5 (9H,s, (CH₃)₃C), 1.5–2.1 (5H,m, SCH₂CH₂CH and CH₂CH), 2.09 (3H,s,CH₃S), 2.6 (2H,m,SCH₂CH₂), 3.08 and 3.22 (each 1H, each dd, each J=7 Hz, CHNHCH) and 3.7 (3H,s,OCH₃).

The faster running t-butyl ester (2.9 g, 9 mM) from above was dissolved in TFA (50 ml) and H₂O (0.5 ml). After 3 h the mixture was evaporated in vacuo, toluene (50 ml) was added and the solution was reevaporated in vacuo. The resulting oil was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (100 ml) and the pH adjusted to 7 (moist pH paper). O-Methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide (2.0 g, 10 mM) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (1.5 g, 10 mM) were added. The reaction mixture was cooled to 0°, treated with dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (2.1 g, 10 mM) and then allowed to warm slowly to room temperature. After 18 h, the mixture was filtered and the filtrate washed with H₂O and sat. NaHCO₃ solution. After drying, the solvent was removed in vacuo to yield an oil which was chromatographed on SiO₂ in 1:1 EtOAc/hexane. The relevant fractions yielded, after recrystallisation from Et₂O/hexane, the title compound (1.4 g); m.p. 108°–111°; (Found: C,58.62; H,7.91; N,8.85; C₂₃H₃₅N₃O₅S requires C,59.07; H,7.97; N,8.96%); ν_{max} (Nujol) 3380 (br), 1740, 1610 and 1560 cm⁻¹; δ (CDCl₃) 0.86 and 0.87 (each 3H, each d, each J=6 Hz, (CH₃)₂CH), 1.15 and 1.4 (each 1H, each m, CH₂CH(CH₃)₂), 1.6 (1H,m,CH), 1.90 (2H,m,SCH₂CH₂), 2.08 (3H,s,CH₃S), 2.5 (2H,m, SCH₂), 2.77 (3H,d,J=6 Hz, NHCH₃), 3.05 (3H,m,CH₂C₆H₅ and α-CH), 3.47 (1H,t,J=5 Hz, α-CH), 3.7 (3H,s,OCH₃), 3.8 (3H,s,CO₂CH₃), 4.63 (1H,q,J=7 Hz, α-CH), 6.69 (1H,brq,J=6 Hz, NHCH₃), 6.82 and 7.13 (each 2H, each d, J=9 Hz, C₆H₄) and 7.53

(1H,d,J=9 Hz, CONHCH); m/e 684 (100%, [m+1]⁺) and 232 (27).

(b) N[1-(R)-Carboxy-3-methylthiopropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

N[1-(R)-Carbomethoxy-3-methylthiopropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide (100 mg, 0.2 mM) was dissolved in MeOH (10 ml) and treated with IN NaOH (0.25 ml, 0.25 mM). After 18 h another portion of IN NaOH (0.5 ml, 0.5 mM) and H₂O (2 ml) were added. After a further 18 h the reaction mixture was acidified with AcOH and evaporated in vacuo. The resulting white solid was chromatographed on C₁₈-Silica eluting with a gradient of 10% to 40% MeOH in H₂O. The relevant fractions were pooled and evaporated in vacuo; the residue was recrystallised from hot H₂O to yield the title compound (20 mg); m.p. 170–180; (Found: C,56.88; H,7.49; N,9.05; calculated for C₂₂H₃₅N₃O₅S,0.6H₂O: C,56.90; H,7.86; N,9.0 5%); ν_{max} (Nujol) 3340, 1650 and 1625 cm⁻¹; δ (d⁶DMSO) 0.82 (6H,t,J=7 Hz, (CH₃)₂CH), 1.17 and 1.5–1.9 (5H, m, CHCH(CH₃)₂ and SCH₂CH₂), 2.04 (3H, s,CH₃S), 2.3 (2H, m, —SCH₂), 2.6 (3H, d, J=5 Hz, NHCH₃), 2.6–2.95 (3H, m, CH₂C₆H₄ and α-CH), 3.14 (1H, t, J=7 Hz, α-CH), 3.7 (3H, s, OCH₃), 4.25 (1H, m, —CH), 6.8 and 7.12 (2×2H, each d, each J=9 Hz, C₆H₄), 7.88 (1H, q, J=5 Hz, NHCH₃) and 8.18 (1H, d, J=9 Hz, NHCH); m/e 454 (100%, [m+1]⁺).

O-Methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide used in stage (a) above was prepared from Z-L-tyrosine as follows:

(i) Z-L-Tyrosine-O-methyl ether

Z-L-Tyrosine (150 g, 0.476M) was dissolved with stirring in dilute aqueous sodium hydroxide (42 g, 1.05M in 750 ml H₂O). Dimethyl sulphate (51 ml, 0.54M) was then added dropwise over 30 min. to this solution at room temperature. After 2 h further NaOH was added (4.2 g, 0.105M in 40 ml H₂O) followed by dimethyl sulphate (5.1 ml) after which the reaction was allowed to stir overnight at room temperature. The reaction was then acidified to pH 2, extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and the CH₂Cl₂ layer washed with aqueous sodium chloride, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo to yield the crude product. Recrystallisation from ethyl acetate/hexane gave the required methyl ether (155 g); m.p. 114°–115°; (Found: C, 65.84; H, 5.82; N, 4.22. C₁₈H₁₉NO₅ requires C, 65.64; H, 5.81; N, 4.25%); ν_{max} (CHCl₃) 3412 and 1715 cm⁻¹; δ(CDCl₃) 3.1 (2H, m, CH₂C₆H₄); 3.76 (3H, s, OCH₃); 4.66 (1H, dd, J=8 and 3 Hz, α-CH); 5.1 (2H, m, CH₂C₆H₅); 5.23 (1H, d, J=8 Hz, NH); 6.8 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-3, H-5); 7.05 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-2, H-6); 7.33 (5H, broad s, C₆H₅); m/e 330 (68% [M+1]⁺), 285 (100% [M-CO₂H]⁺).

(ii) N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a stirred solution of N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)-O-methyl-L-tyrosine (155 g, 0.471M) in dry CH₂Cl₂ was added 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (63.6 g, 0.471M) followed by a solution of DCC (97.2 g, 0.471M) in CH₂Cl₂ (100 ml) added slowly at 0° C. After warming to room temperature over 1 hr, a solution of methylamine (30 g) in CH₂Cl₂ (250 ml) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture which was then stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction was then filtered, washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (×2), dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo to give a solid. Recrystallisation from ethyl acetate/hexane gave the desired amide (142 g); m.p. 167°–170°; (Found: C, 66.72; H, 6.58; N, 8.29. C₁₉H₂₂N₂O₄ requires C,

66.65; H, 6.48; N, 8.18%) ν_{max} (CHCl₃) 3440, 1710 and 1672 cm⁻¹; δ (CDCl₃) 2.70 (3H, d, J=5 Hz, NCH₃); 2.98 (2H, m, CH₂C₆H₄); 3.77 (3H, s, OCH₃); 4.30 (1H, dd, J=7.6 and 3 Hz, α -CH); 5.06 (2H, m, OCH₂C₆H₅); 5.43 (1H, m, OCONH); 5.84 (1H, m, CONH); 6.80 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-3 and H-5); 7.15 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-2 and H-6); 7.32 (5H, m, C₆H₅); m/e 343 (100%, [m+1]⁺).

(iii) O-Methyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a solution of N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide (15.6 g, 0.056M) in ethanol (200 ml) and DMF (200 ml) was added 10% Pd/C (1 g) and trifluoroacetic acid (4 ml). Hydrogen was then passed through the solution for 3 h after which the reaction was filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in H₂O (150 ml), neutralised with sodium bicarbonate and extracted into CH₂Cl₂ (150 ml \times 5). The combined organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated in vacuo to yield an oil which subsequently crystallised. Recrystallisation from ethyl acetate/hexane gave O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide (9.0 g), m.p. 90°-91°; (Found: C, 63.49; H, 7.71; N, 13.44 C₁₁H₁₆N₂O₄ requires C, 63.44; H, 7.74; N, 13.45%) ν_{max} (CHCl₃) 3350 and 1660 cm⁻¹; δ (CDCl₃) 1.3 (2H, br, NH₂); 2.64 (1H, dd, J=13.8 and 9.2 Hz, CHC₆H₄); 2.80 (3H, d, J=5 Hz, NCH₃); 3.18 (1H, dd, J=13.8 Hz and 4 Hz, CHC₆H₄); 3.55 (1H, dd, J=9 Hz and 4 Hz, α -CH) 3.78 (3H, s, OCH₃); 6.85 (2H, d, J=8.2 Hz, Tyr H-3 and H-5); 7.12 (2H, d, J=8.2 Hz, Tyr H-2 and H-6); 7.28 (1H, br, CONH).

EXAMPLE 8

N-[4-N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylbutyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a solution of methyl 5-N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-2-bromo-pentanoate (10.3 g, 0.03M), L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide (9.6 g, 0.03M) and N-methyl morpholine in dry acetonitrile (100 ml) was added sodium iodide (4.5 g, 0.03M). The mixture was then stirred and heated under reflux for 24 hr. The cooled reaction mixture was then filtered and evaporated in vacuo to yield an oil. Chromatography on silica eluting with dichloromethane in an increasing ethyl acetate gradient gave the title compound (2.8 g); m.p. 124°-127°; (Found: C, 63.7; H, 7.52; N, 9.56. C₃₁H₄₄N₄O₇ requires C, 63.68; H, 7.58; N, 9.58%) ν_{max} (CHCl₃) 3400, 1718 and 1660 cm⁻¹; δ (CDCl₃) 0.85 and 0.87 (each 3H, each d, each J=6 Hz, CH(CH₃)₂); 1.0-1.85 (8H, m, NHCH₂CH₂, CH₂, CH₂CH and NH); 2.74 (3H, d, J=5 Hz, NCH₃); 2.96-3.42 (6H, m, NHCH₂, α -CH \times 2, CH₂C₆H₄); 3.66 (3H, s, OCH₃); 3.75 (3H, s, OCH₃); 4.6 (1H, dd, J=13 Hz and 6 Hz, α -CH); 5.0 (1H, m, OCONH); 5.1 (2H, s, CH₂C₆H₅); 6.71 (1H, br, CONH); 6.80 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-3 and H-5); 7.10 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-2 and H-6); 7.35 (5H, m, C₆H₅); 7.56 (1H, m, CONH); m/e 585 (100% [m+1]⁺).

The starting materials used in this preparation were synthesised as follows:

(a) L-Leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide

To a solution of BOC-L-Leucine (5.26 g, 0.021M) in CH₂Cl₂ (40 ml) and DMF (10 ml) stirred at 0° was added N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (4 g, 0.021M). After 15 min., N-methyl morpholine (0.021M) was added followed by, after a further 10 min. at 0°, a solution of O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide (4.3 g, 0.019M) in CH₂Cl₂. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room

temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction was then concentrated in vacuo, and the residue in CH₂Cl₂, washed in turn with H₂O (200 ml), saturated aq. NaHCO₃ (200 ml), dilute HCl (1M; 200 ml), saturated aq. NaHCO₃ (200 ml) and water (150 ml), dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated in vacuo to a solid. Recrystallisation from ethyl acetate/hexane gave N-(Tertiarybutoxycarbonyl)-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide as a white crystalline solid, (4.5 g), m.p. 159-161; (Found: C, 62.65; H, 8.33; N, 9.96. C₂₂H₃₅N₃O₅ requires C, 62.69; H, 8.37; N 9.97%) ν_{max} (CDCl₃) 3400, 1700 and 1662 cm⁻¹; δ (CDCl₃) 0.91 (6H, dd, J=7 and 14 Hz, CH(CH₃)₂); 1.37 (9H, s, OC(CH₃)₃); 1.47-1.7 (3H, m, CH₂CH(CH₃)₂); 2.71 (3H, d, J=4.7 Hz, NHCH₃), 2.98 and 3.14 (each 1H, each m, CH₂C₆H₄); 3.78 (3H, s, OCH₃); 4.0 and 4.61 (each 1H, each m, 2 \times α -CH); 4.86, (1H, br s, OCONH); 6.40 and 6.55 (each 1H, each br s, CONH \times 2); 6.82 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz, Tyr H-3 and H-5); 7.08 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz, Tyr H-2 and H-6); m/e 422 (70%, [m+1]⁺), 365 (70%, [m-58]⁺).

To a stirred solution of

N-Tertiarybutoxycarbonyl)-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide (7.0 g, M) in CH₂Cl₂ (40 ml) cooled at 10° was added trifluoroacetic acid (70 ml) and the resulting solution stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction was then concentrated in vacuo, and the residue dissolved in water, neutralised with sodium bicarbonate and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to give L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide (5.2 g); m.p. 128°-132°; (Found: C, 60.04; H, 8.72; N, 12.26; C₁₇H₂₇N₃O₃ requires C, 60.16; H, 8.61; N, 12.38%) ν_{max} (CDCl₃) 3325 and 1655 cm⁻¹; $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = 10.2° (C=2.00, MeOH); δ (CD₃OD) 0.88 and 0.92 (each 3H, each d; 1.2-1.4 (1H, m, CH₂CH(CH₃)₂); 1.44-1.8 (2H, m, CHCH(CH₃)₂); 2.73 (3H, d, J=5 Hz, NCH₃); 2.82-3.3 (4H, m, NH₂, CH₂C₆H₄); 3.46 (1H, m, CH); 3.76 (3H, s, OCH₃); 4.58 (1H, q, dd, J=8 and 3 Hz, α -CH); 6.56 (1H, br, CONH); 6.82 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-3 and H-5); 7.13 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-2 and H-6); 7.96 (1H, d, J=8 Hz, CONH); m/e 322 (100% [m+1]⁺).

(b) Methyl 5-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-2-bromopentanoate

To a stirred solution of ϵ -Z-ornithine (53.2 g, 0.1M) in dilute H₂SO₄ (2.5N, 500 ml) at 0° was added KBr (60 g, 0.5M). To this solution was then added portionwise sodium nitrite (7.6 g, 0.11M) whilst the reaction temperature was maintained at 0° by the addition of ice. After stirring for 1 h at 0° the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature over 2 h. Diethyl ether (500 ml) was then added and the aqueous layer was re-extracted with diethylether (500, \times 3). The combined ethereal extracts, were washed with water and then brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated to an oil in vacuo.

To the crude bromo-acid (45 g, 0.136M) in dry methanol (300 ml) cooled to -30° was added dropwise thionyl chloride (33.7 ml, 0.405M) at such a rate that the temperature did not exceed -15°. The reaction mixture was warmed to 10° over 2 h and stirred at room temperature for 30 min. and then at 40° for 30 min. The resulting solution was then concentrated in vacuo, dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ and washed in turn with water, saturated aq. NaHCO₃ and water. The residue isolated from the organic layer was chromatographed on silica in 5% ethylacetate in CH₂Cl₂ to give the title compound as an oil

(10.3 g), (Found: C, 48.61; H, 5.61; N, 4.00. $C_{14}H_{18}BrNO_4$ requires C, 48.85; H, 5.27; N, 4.07%); $\delta(CDCl_3)$ 1.5–1.8 and 1.9–2.2 (each 2H, each m, CH_2CH_2), 3.23 (2H, q, $J=6$ Hz, NCH_2), 3.77 (3H, s, OCH_3), 4.25 (1H, dd, $J=7$ and 14 Hz, $\alpha-CH$), 4.8–4.9 (1H, broad s, NH), 5.10 (2H, s, OCH_2) and 7.35 (5H, broad s, C_6H_5).

EXAMPLE 9

N-[4-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxybutyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a solution of the ester (650 mg, 1.14M) from Example 8 in methanol/water (10:1, 11 ml) was added dilute NaOH (IN, 2.3 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred for 6 h at room temperature, acidified with acetic acid and then concentrated to a semi-solid in vacuo. This was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water and the resulting solid was filtered, washed with water and ethyl acetate and dried in vacuo to give the title compound (585 mg); m.p. 164°–169°; (Found: C, 61.59; H, 7.24; N, 9.40. $C_{30}H_{42}N_4O_7$ requires C, 61.21; H, 7.53; N, 9.52%); ν_{max} (Nujol) 3320, 1690 and 1645 cm^{-1} ; $\delta(d^6DMSO)$ 0.85 (6H, m, $CH(CH_3)_2$); 0.96–1.8 (7H, m, $CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$, $NHCH_2CH_2CH_2$); 2.57 (3H, d, $J=5$ Hz, NCH_3); 2.5–3.2 (6H, m, $NHCH_2$, $CH_2C_6H_4$, $\alpha-CH \times 2$); 3.70 (3H, s, OCH_3); 4.42 (1H, m, $\alpha-CH$); 5.0 (2H, s, $CH_2C_6H_5$); 6.78 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, Tyr H-3 and H-5); 7.10 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, Tyr H-2 and H-6); 7.20 (1H, m, CONH); 7.35 (5H, m, C_6H_5); 7.88 (1H, m, CONH); 8.18 (1H, m, CONH).

EXAMPLE 10

N-[4-N-[N-(Acetyl)-L-prolyl-L-leucyl]amino-1-(R)-carboxy butyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

This was synthesised from Z-proline, leucine methyl ester and N-[4-N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylbutyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide as described in the following paragraphs:

(a) N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)-L-prolyl-L-leucine Ethyl Ester

To a stirred solution of Z-L-proline (12.7 g, 0.051M) in CH_2Cl_2 (200 ml) cooled to 0° was added 1-hydroxy benzotriazole (7.0 g) followed by a solution of DCC (10.6 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (50 ml). After 30 min. at 0° L-leucine ethyl ester (10.0 g, 0.051 molM) was added followed by triethylamine (15 ml) and the reaction mixture was then left to stir and warm up to room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was then filtered and washed in turn with saturated aq. $NaHCO_3$ (250 ml \times 3), H_2O (250 ml), dilute aq. HCl (1 M, 250 ml \times 3) and water (250 ml \times 2). The organic layer was dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to an oil which subsequently crystallised. Recrystallisation from ethyl acetate/hexane gave N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)-L-prolyl-L-leucine ethyl ester as a white crystalline solid, 15.5 g, (78%); m.p. 67°–68°; (Found: C, 64.55; H, 7.79; N, 7.22. $C_{21}H_{30}N_2O_5$ requires C, 64.61; H, 7.74; N, 7.17%); ν_{max} ($CHCl_3$) 1740 and 1680 cm^{-1} ; $\delta(CDCl_3)$ 0.7–0.95 (6H, m, $CH(CH_3)_2$); 1.18 (3H, m, OCH_2CH_3); 1.3–1.95 and 2.05–2.25 (7H, m, CH_2CH_2 , $CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$); 3.4 (2H, m, CH_2N); 4.05 (2H, m, OCH_2CH_3); 4.25 (2H, m, $\alpha-CH$); 4.98 and 5.05 (together 2H, respectively q, $J=7$ Hz, and m, $CH_2C_6H_5$); 7.35 (5H, broad s, C_6H_5) and 8.26 (1H, m, CONH); m/e 391 (100%, $[m+1]^+$).

(b) N-Acetyl-L-proline-L-leucine Ethyl Ester

To a solution of N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)-L-prolyl-L-leucine ethyl ester (7.5 g, 0.02 mM) in methanol (100 ml) was added acetic acid and 10% Pd/C (0.8 g). After stirring under hydrogen for 3 h at room temperature the reaction was filtered and concentrated to an oil in vacuo. Tritiation of the residue with ether and recrystallisation from ethyl acetate/hexane gave L-prolyl-L-leucyl ethyl ester as the acetate salt (5.0 g), m.p. 87°–89°. ν_{max} 1760 and 1660 cm^{-1} ; $\delta(CDCl_3)$ 0.94 (6H, m, $CH(CH_3)_2$); 1.27 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz, OCH_2CH_3); 1.45–2.35 (7H, m, CH_2CH_2 , $CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$); 2.2 (3H, s, CH_3CO_2); 3.1 (2H, m, CH_2N); 4.15 (1H, m, $\alpha-CH$); 4.19 (2H, q, $J=7$ Hz, OCH_2CH_3); 4.55 (1H, m, $\alpha-CH$); 7.24 (2H, br, NH, CO_2H); 7.87 (1H, d, $J=7$ Hz, CONH); m/e (100% $[m+1]^+$).

To a solution of the foregoing amine (3.0 g, 11.7 mM) in CH_2Cl_2 (50 ml) was added p-nitrophenylacetate (2 g, 12MM). After stirring the reaction mixture at room temperature for 3 days it was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (350 ml), washed with water, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated to an oil in vacuo. Chromatography on silica in 1:1 CH_2Cl_2 /EtOAc followed by 9:1 CH_2Cl_2 /MeOH yielded N-acetyl-L-prolyl-L-leucine ethyl ester as a pale yellow oil (2.2 g); (Found $[m+1]^+=299.19704$. $C_{15}H_{27}N_2O_4$ requires $[m+1]^+=299.19707$); γ_{max} ($CHCl_3$) 3600–3100 (broad), 1735, 1675 and 1625 cm^{-1} ; $\delta(CDCl_3)$ 0.95 (6H, m, $CH(CH_3)_2$); 1.25 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz, OCH_2CH_3); 1.44–2.5 (7H, m, CH_2CH_2 , $CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$); 2.12 (3H, s, CH_3CO); 3.36–3.7 (2H, m, CH_2N); 4.18 (2H, t, $J=7$ Hz, OCH_2CH_3); 4.25–4.55 (1H, m, CH Pro); 4.6 (1H, CH Leu); 6.38 and 7.35 (1H, each d, $J=7$ Hz, CONH).

(c) N-[4-N-[N-(Acetyl)-L-prolyl-L-leucyl]amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylbutyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide

To a solution of N-[4-N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylbutyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide (570 mg, 0.97 mM) in methanol (8 ml) was added 10% Pd/C and dilute HCl (1M, 2 ml). After stirring the reaction mixture under hydrogen for 2 h at room temperature it was filtered and concentrated in vacuo to a solid, (490 mg) (100%), which was used as such in the next step.

N-Acetyl-L-prolyl-L-leucine (271 mg, 1.06MM; obtained from the foregoing ethyl ester by hydrolysis in methanol with one equivalent of IN-sodium hydroxide solution at 20° over 16 h followed by neutralisation with dilute HCl) in CH_2Cl_2 (2 ml) and DMF (2 ml) was stirred at 0° and 1-hydroxy benzotriazole (162 mg, 1.06 mM) and N-ethyl-N'-(dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (240 mg, 1.06 mM) were then added. After 5 min N-methylmorphine (107 mg, 1.06 mM) was added followed, after 15 min, by the amine hydrochloride (prepared above) (485 mg, 0.96 mM). After stirring overnight at 0°–4°, the reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo, dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 and washed in turn with water, saturated aq. $NaHCO_3$ and dilute HCl. The acid layer was separated, neutralised with $NaHCO_3$ and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The organic extracts were dried, (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated in vacuo to yield the title compound as a foam (570 mg); m.p. 68°–72°; (Found: C, 59.99; H, 8.35; N, 11.65. $C_{36}H_{56}N_6O_8 \cdot 1H_2O$ requires C, 59.98; H, 8.39; N, 11.66; 1 %); $\delta(d^6DMSO)$ 0.82 (12H, m, $CH(CH_3)_2 \times 2$); 1.0–2.34 (14H, m, $CH_2CH_2 \times 2$, $CH_2CH(CH_3)_2 \times 2$); 1.98 and 2.0 (together 3H, each s, CH_3CO); 2.50–3.08 (8H, m, $CH_2C_6H_4$, $CH_2N \times 2$ and $2 \times \alpha-CH$); 2.56 (3H, d, $J=5$ Hz, CH_3N); 3.54 (3H, s, OCH_3); 3.70 (3H, s,

OCH₃); 4.0–4.5 (3H, m, α-CH); 6.78 (2H, d, J=8 Hz Tyr H-3 and H-5); 7.11 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-2 and H-6); 7.5–8.35 (4H, m, CONH).

(d) N-[4-N-[N-(Acetyl)-L-prolyl-L-leucyl]amino-1-(R)-carboxybutyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a solution of the preceding ester (380 mg, 0.54 mM) in methanol (5 ml) was added dilute NaOH (1M, 1 ml). After stirring overnight at room temperature, the reaction mixture was neutralised with acetic acid and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography on reverse phase silica in 1:1 MeOH/H₂O gave the title compound (280 mg); m.p. 97°–101°; (Found: C, 58.52; H, 7.93; N, 11.46. C₃₆H₅₆N₆O₈·1.5H₂O requires C, 58.72; H, 8.31; N, 11.74%). ν_{max} (Nujol) 3700–3140 (broad) and 1635 cm⁻¹; δ (CD₃OD) 0.9 (12H, M, 2×CH(CH₃)₂); 1.4–2.25 (14H, M, 2×CH₂CH₂, 2×CH₂CH(CH₃)₂); 1.98 and 2.0 (together 3H, each s, CH₃CO); 2.68 and 2.72 (together 3H, each s, CH₃N), 2.75–3.8 (8H, m, CH₂C₆H₅, CH₂N×2, 2×CH); 3.75 (3H, s, OCH₃); 4.25–4.65 (3H, m, αCH), 6.78 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-3 and H-5); 7.11 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-2 and H-6).

EXAMPLE 11

N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

This was prepared in two stages from methyl 4-N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-2-bromo-butanoate and L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide as described below:

(a) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonyl propyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

Methyl 4-N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-2-bromobutanoate (30 g), L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide (30 g) and N-methyl morpholine (9.4 g) in acetonitrile (250 ml) was stirred and heated under reflux overnight. A further portion of the amine (1.1 g) was then added and the solution was heated under reflux for a further 4 h. The reaction mixture was then concentrated in vacuo, dissolved in chloroform and the solution washed with saturated aq. sodium bicarbonate solution. The material isolated from the organic layer was chromatographed on silica with ethyl acetate as eluant to yield N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide (11.7 g); (Found: C, 63.09; H, 7.46; N, 9.59. C₃₀H₄₂N₄O₇ requires C, 63.16; H, 7.37; N, 9.83%). ν_{max} (CHCl₃) 3400, 1720 and 1660 cm⁻¹; δ (CDCl₃) 0.86 (6H, m, CH(CH₃)₂); 1.2–2.1 (6H, m, NHCH₂CH₂CH, CH₂CH(CH₃)₂, NH); 2.77 (3H, d, J=5 Hz, NCH₃); 2.95–3.45 (5H, m, NHCH₂, CH₂C₆H₅, αCH); 3.66 and 3.76 (each 3H, each s, 2×OCH₃); 3.8 and 4.61 (each 1H, each m, 2×CH); 5.10 (2H, m, CH₂C₆H₅); 5.21 (1H, m, CONH); 6.72 (1H, m, CONH); 6.81 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-3 and H-5); 7.12 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-2 and H-6); 7.35 (5H, s, C₆H₅); 7.55 (1H, d, J=8 Hz, CONH); m/e 571 (100% [m+1]⁺).

The methyl 4-N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-2-bromobutanoate required in this preparation was made from L-glutamic acid as described in the following paragraphs:

L-Glutamic acid (105 g, 0.713M) was dissolved in concentrated sulphuric acid (300 ml) and to this was added chloroform (300 ml). To the stirred bi-phasic mixture at 0° was added portionwise over 30 min. sodium azide (60 g, 0.9 mole). The reaction mixture was

stirred at 5°–10° for 30 min. and was then allowed to slowly warm to room temperature. The reaction mixture was then slowly heated to 80° for one hour the reaction was cooled, poured into water (1.5 l) and the aqueous layer was separated. The aqueous extract was diluted (to 20 liters) and was then applied to Dowex 50WX8, 16–40 mesh, H⁺ resin. The column was washed with water and then with 1:1 880 Ammonia/Water and the fractions containing the product were lyophilised.

The crude product obtained above was dissolved in water (1 liter) and to this was added basic copper carbonate (100 g). The stirred mixture was heated under reflux for 40 min. and the hot solution was filtered. The solution was cooled to 35° and NaHCO₃ (60 g) and CHCl₃ (300 ml) were added. After stirring for 30 min. at room temperature, benzyloxycarbonyl chloride (75 ml) was added and the mixture was then allowed to stir at room temperature overnight. A further portion of benzyloxycarbonyl chloride (30 ml) was then added and stirring was continued for a further 24 h. The crystalline copper complex which had precipitated was then filtered, washed with water and added to a solution of EDTA (di Na salt) (120 g) in water (1.5 liter). The resulting mixture was stirred and heated under reflux for 3 h and was then cooled to 5°. After 40 h at 5° the crystalline product was collected by filtration, washed with water and acetone and dried in vacuo at 45°.

The 4-Z-diamino-butyrlic acid from above (120 g) was suspended in a mixture of dilute sulphuric acid (1M, 600 ml), water (200 ml) and potassium bromide (240 g). Sufficient water (200 ml) was then added to form a single phase. To the resulting solution stirred at –7° to –9°, was added a solution of sodium nitrite (44 g) in H₂O dropwise over 1 h. After 30 min at –7°, the mixture was warmed to room temperature over 1 h. Diethyl ether (1.5 liters) was added and the separated aqueous layer was washed with a further portion of ether. The dried ethereal extracts were concentrated in vacuo and the residue in methanol (1 liter) was cooled to 0° and treated dropwise with thionyl chloride (65 ml). The reaction was then concentrated in vacuo and the residue was partitioned between diethyl ether and saturated aq. sodium bicarbonate. The material isolated from the ether was chromatographed on silica eluting with a gradient of ethyl acetate in hexane to give methyl 4-N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-2-bromo-butanoate (90 g) as an oil which crystallised on standing, m.p. 46°–50°; (Found: C, 47.17; H, 5.01; N, 4.16. C₁₃H₁₆BrNO₄ requires C, 47.29; H, 4.88; N, 4.24%); δ (CDCl₃) 2.08–2.45 (2H, m, CH₂); 3.37 (2H, m, NHCH₂); 3.76 (3H, s, OCH₃); 4.32 (1H, dd, J=10 Hz and 6 Hz, CH); 4.97 (1H, broad s, CONH); 5.09 (2H, s, OCH₂) and 7.34 (5H, s, C₆H₅).

(b) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a solution of the preceding ester (171 mg, 0.3 mM) in methanol (10 ml) stirred at 0° was added dilute NaOH (1N, 0.6 ml). After stirring overnight at 0° a further portion of NaOH (1N, 0.3 ml) was added and the solution was then stirred for 6 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was then acidified with acetic acid and concentrated to a solid in vacuo. Recrystallisation of this material from methanol/H₂O gave the title compound (150 mg); m.p. 170°–172°; (Found: C, 60.97; H, 7.11; N, 9.68. C₂₉H₄₀N₄O₇+0.8H₂O requires C, 60.99; H, 7.34; N, 9.81%); ν_{max} (Nujol) 3330, 1690 and

1640 cm^{-1} ; $\delta(\text{CD}_3\text{OD})$ 0.88 (6H, dd, $J=14$ Hz and 7 Hz, $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$); 1.2–1.95 (5H, m, NHCH_2CH_2 , $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$); 2.69 (3H, s, NCH_3); 2.75–3.65 (6H, m, NHCH_2 , $\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$, and $\alpha\text{-CH}\times 2$); 3.74 (3H, s, OCH_3); 4.54 (1H, dd, $J=10$ Hz and 6 Hz, $\alpha\text{-CH}$); 5.08 (2H, m, $\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$); 6.82 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, Tyr H-3 and H-5); 7.12 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, Tyr H-2 and H-6); 7.35 (5H, m, C_6H_5).

EXAMPLE 12

N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine
N-Methylamide

To a solution of N-(Tertiarybutoxycarbonyl)-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosyl N-methylamide (4.2 g, 0.01M) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 ml) at 18° was added trifluoroacetic acid (8 ml). After stirring for 2 h at room temperature the reaction was concentrated in vacuo and was then triturated with dry ether to yield a gum. This was taken up in methanol (25 ml), methyl 4-N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-2-oxo-butanoate (4.0 g; 0.015M; Synthesis, (1982), 41) was added and the pH of the solution adjusted to 6.5 with triethylamine. To this solution stirred at 0° was added sodium cyanoborohydride (400 mg) portionwise whilst the pH was periodically re-adjusted to 6.5 by the addition of acetic acid. After 1 h further sodium cyanoborohydride (400 mg) was added and the reaction was stirred overnight at room temperature. After concentration in vacuo the residue was partitioned between CH_2Cl_2 (100 ml) and water (50 ml). The CH_2Cl_2 layer was separated, washed in turn with dilute HCl (1M, 20 ml), water (25 ml), saturated sodium bicarbonate solution (2×30 ml), dried and evaporated to an oil. Chromatography on silica in CH_2Cl_2 in an increasing ethyl acetate gradient gave the title compound as a foam (1.0 g) which had physical data identical to that given above in Example 11.

EXAMPLE 13

N-[3-Amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

The acid (320 mg, 0.56 mM) from Example 11 in methanol (10 ml) was treated with dilute HCl (1M, 1 ml). This solution was hydrogenated over 10% palladium on charcoal (60 mg) for 90 min. at room temperature, filtered and then concentrated in vacuo to give the title compound as its dihydrochloride salt; m.p. $149^\circ\text{--}152^\circ$ (from CH_2Cl_2 -ether); (Found: C, 48.17; H, 6.98; N, 10.49. $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5\cdot 2\text{HCl} + 0.5 \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ requires C, 48.01; H, 6.93; N, 10.42%); ν_{max} (Nujol) 3650–2400 (br), 1730 and 1650 cm^{-1} ; $\delta(\text{CD}_3\text{OD})$ 0.92 and 0.95 (each 3H, each d, each $J=15$ Hz, $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$); 1.45–1.90 (3H, m, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$); 2.25 (2H, m, NHCH_2CH_2); 2.68 (3H, s, OCH_3); 3.04 (4H, m, NHCH_2 and $\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$); 3.58 (1H, dd, $J=8$ Hz and 6 Hz, $\alpha\text{-CH}$); 3.77 (3H, s, OCH_3); 3.94 (1H, dd, $J=8$ Hz and 4 Hz, $\alpha\text{-CH}$); 4.64 (1H, dd, $J=13$ Hz and 6 Hz, $\alpha\text{-CH}$); 6.88 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, Tyr H-3 and H-5) and 7.10 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, Tyr H-2 and H-6).

EXAMPLE 14

N-[3-N-(p-Nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine
N-Methylamide

(a) N-[3-N-(p-Nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

A solution of N-[3-N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonyl propyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide (1.24 g, mM) in methanol (25 ml) containing ethereal HCl (1 ml of a 2.6M solution) was hydrogenated over 10% palladised charcoal (0.3 g) for 6 h at 20° . The solution was filtered and concentrated in vacuo to give N-[3-N-amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide dihydrochloride as a foam (1.2 g) which was used in the next step without further purification.

To a suspension of N-[3-N-amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide dihydrochloride (400 mg, 0.808 mM) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (6 ml) cooled in an ice bath, was added p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl chloride (400 mg) in dry CH_2Cl_2 . To this was then added dropwise a solution of N-methyl morpholine (270 mg, 2.67 mM) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (2 ml). After 30 min at 0° , a further portion of p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl chloride (400 mg) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (1 ml) was added followed by a solution of NMM (100 mg) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (1 ml). After a further 0.5 h at 0° the reaction mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (20 ml), washed in turn with water (20 ml), aq. citric acid solution (20 ml) and saturated aq. NaHCO_3 (20 ml). The organic extract was concentrated in vacuo and purified by chromatography on silica eluting with CH_2Cl_2 in a rapidly increasing ethyl acetate gradient to give the title compound as a foam (450 mg, 90%); (Found: $[m+1]^+ = 616.3012$. $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{42}\text{N}_5\text{O}_9$ requires $[m+1]^+ = 616.2983$); ν_{max} (CHCl_3) 3380, 1742 and 1660 cm^{-1} ; m/e 616 (5% $[m+1]^+$); 153 (100% $[\text{O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{C}-\text{H}_2\text{OH}]^+$). $\delta(\text{CDCl}_3)$ 0.87 (6H, m, $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$); 1.1–2.0 (5H, m, NHCH_2CH_2 , $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, NH); 2.76 (3H, d, $J=5$ Hz, NCH_3); 2.9–3.5 (6H, m, NHCH_2 , $\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$, $\alpha\text{-CH}\times 2$); 3.68 and 3.77 (each 3H, each s, $2\times \text{OCH}_3$); 4.60 (1H, dd, $J=13$ Hz and 6 Hz, $\alpha\text{-CH}$); 5.10 (2H, s, $\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO}_2$); 5.45 (1H, m, OCONH); 6.50 (1H, broad s, OCONH); 6.82 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, Tyr H-3 and H-5); 7.11 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, Tyr H-2 and H-6); 7.45 (1H, d, $J=8$ Hz, CONH); 7.52 (2H, d, $J=9$ Hz, benzoyl H-2 and H-6); 8.21 (2H, d, $J=9$ Hz, benzoyl H-3 and H-5).

(b) N-[3-N-(p-Nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide

To a solution of the preceding ester (360 mg, 0.58 mM) in methanol (6 ml) at 0° was added dilute NaOH (1N, 1.2 ml). After standing at 0° for 48 h, the solution was acidified with acetic acid and concentrated to a solid in vacuo. Trituration with ethyl acetate and water gave the title compound (56 mg); m.p. $167^\circ\text{--}170^\circ$; (Found: C, 56.56; H, 6.58; N, 11.21. $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{39}\text{N}_5\text{O}_9 + 0.8\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ requires C, 56.54; H, 6.64; N, 11.37%); ν_{max} (Nujol) 3250, 1690 and 1642 cm^{-1} ; $\delta(\text{d}^6\text{DMSO})$ 0.8 (6H, m, $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$); 1.1–2.0 (5H, m, NHCH_2CH_2 , $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$); 2.57 (3H, d, $J=5$ Hz, NCH_3); 2.62–3.85 (7H, m, NCH_2 , $\alpha\text{-CH}\times 2$, $\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$, OH); 3.67 (3H, s, OCH_3); 4.43 (1H, m, $\alpha\text{-CH}$); 5.10 (2H, s, OCH_2); 6.78 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, Tyr H-3 and H-5); 7.13

(2H,d,J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-2 and H-6); 7.95 (1H,m,CONH); 8.07 (2H,d,J=8.6 Hz, Benzoyl H-2 and H-6); 8.25 (1H,m,CONH); 8.31 (2H,d,J=8.6 Hz, Benzoyl H-3 and H-5); 9.12 (1H,m,CONH).

EXAMPLE 15

N-[3-N-(Benzoyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxy-propyl]-L-leucyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

This was prepared in two steps from N-[3-N-amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide as described below:

(a) N-[3-N-(Benzoyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a stirred suspension of N-[3-N-amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide dihydrochloride (539 mg, 1 mM) and benzoyl chloride (186 mg, 1 mM) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (30 ml) at 0° was added dropwise N-methyl morpholine (439 mg, 4.3 mM). The reaction mixture was then stirred overnight, concentrated in vacuo and chromatographed on silica eluting with ethyl acetate in an ethyl acetate/methanol gradient to yield the title compound (350 mg); m.p. 145°-148°; (Found: C,63.97; H,7.38; N,10.20. C₂₉H₄₀N₄O₆+0.2H₂O requires C,64.00; H,7.48; N,10.29%). δ(CDCl₃) 0.85 and 0.86 (each 3H, each d, each J=6.5 Hz, CH(CH₃)₂); 1.18-1.80 (4H,m,NHCH₂CH₂CH and CH₂CH(CH₃)₂,NH); 2.0 (2H,dd,J=13 and 6 Hz, CH₂CH(CH₃)₂); 2.75 (3H,d,J=5 Hz,NCH₃); 3.06 and 3.4-3.7 (6H,m,NHCH₂, CH₂C₆H₄ and α-CH×2); 3.64 and 3.74 (each 3H, each s, 2×OCH₃); 4.60 (1H,dd,J=15 Hz and 6 Hz,α-CH); 6.5 and 6.75 (each 1H, each m, 2×CONH); 6.82 (2H,d,J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-3 and H-5); 7.15 (2H,d,J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-2 and H-6); 7.5 (5H,m,C₆H₄) and 7.77 (1H,d,J=8 Hz,CONH).

(b) N-[3-N-(Benzoyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To the preceding ester (150 mg, 0.27 mM) in methanol (10 ml) was added dilute NaOH (1N, 1 ml) and the solution was then stirred at room temperature for 3 days. The reaction mixture was acidified with acetic acid and was concentrated in vacuo. Recrystallisation of the residue from methanol-H₂O gave the title compound (110 mg); m.p. 175°-177°; (Found: C,61.41; H,7.71; N,10.17. C₂₈H₃₈N₄O₆+1.2H₂O requires C,61.34; H,7.34; N,10.22%); ν_{max} (Nujol) 3320 and 1640 cm⁻¹; δ(d⁶DMSO) 0.82 (6H,m,CH(CH₃)₂); 1.05-2.0 (5H,m,NHCH₂CH₂,CH(CH₃)₂); 2.58 (3H,d,J=5 Hz,NCH₃); 3.65-4.55 (6H,m,NHCH₂,CH₂C₆H₄ and α-CH×2); 3.68 (3H,s,OCH₃); 4.42 (1H,m,α-CH); 6.78 (2H,d,J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-3 and H-5); 7.11 (2H,d,J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-2 and H-6); 7.46 (3H,m,CONH and 2 protons from C₆H₅); 7.86 (3H,m, 3 protons from C₆H₅); 8.20 (2H,d,J=8 Hz,CONH); 8.51 (1H,m,CONH).

EXAMPLE 16

N-[3-N-(P-Nitrobenzoyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine. N-Methylamide

This was prepared exactly as described for the N-benzoyl derivative in Example 15 except that p-nitrobenzoyl chloride was used in place of benzoyl chloride in the first step. After hydrolysis of the intermediate ester, the resulting solid was recrystallised from methanol-water to give the title compound, (450 mg); m.p. 170°-180°; (Found: C,57.38; H,6.82; N,11.86. C₂₈H₃₇N₅O₈+0.8H₂O requires C,57.39; H,6.64; N,11.95%; ν_{max} (Nujol) 3340 and 1645 cm⁻¹;

δ(d⁶DMSO) 0.82 (6H,m,CH(CH₃)₂); 1.05-2.05 (5H,m,NCH₂CH₂CH, CH₂CH(CH₃)₂); 2.58 (3H,m,NCH₃); 2.6-3.65 (6H,m,NHCH₂α-CH×2 and CH₂C₆H₄); 3.7 (3H,m,OCH₃); 4.45 (1H,m,α-CH); 6.8 (2H,d,J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-3 and H-5); 7.12 (2H,d,J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-2 and H-6); 7.88 (1H,m,CONH); 8.08 (2H,d,J=8 Hz, Benzoyl H-2 and H-6); 8.2 (1H,d,J=8 Hz,CONH); 8.33 (2H,d,J=8 Hz, Benzoyl H-3 and H-5) and 8.88 (1H,m,CONH).

EXAMPLE 17

N-[3-N-(p-Aminobenzoyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

The acid (351 mg), from Example 16 was dissolved in methanol (25 ml) and to this solution was added 10% Pd/C (400 mg) and dilute ethereal HCl (2.6M, 2 ml). after stirring the reaction mixture under hydrogen for 2.5 h at room temperature it was filtered and concentrated in vacuo to yield the title compound as a foam (290 mg);

m.p. 155°-160°; (Found: C,50.39; H,6.68; N,10.23. C₂₈H₃₉N₅O₆ 3HCl+1H₂O requires C,50.26; H,6.62; N,10.46%); ν_{max} (Nujol) 3650-2120 (broad), 1730 and 1645 cm⁻¹; δ(d⁶DMSO) 0.81 and 0.87 (each 3H, each s, CH(CH₃)₂); 1.3-1.8 (3H,m,CH(CH₃)₂); 2.05 (2H,m,NHCH₂CH₂CH); 2.58 (3H,d,NCH₃); 2.75 and 2.98 (together 2H, each m, CH₂C₆H₄); 3.2-3.5 (3H,m,NHCH₂ and α-CH); 3.7 (3H,s,OCH₃); 3.97 (1H,m,α-CH); 4.58 (1H,m,α-CH); 6.83 (2H,d,J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-3 and H-5); 7.01 (2H,d,J=8 Hz, benzoyl H-3 and H-5); 7.10 (2H,d,J=6.8 Hz, Tyr H-2 and H-6); 7.81 (2H,d,J=8 Hz, benzoyl H-2 and H-6); 8.17 (1H,m,CONH); 8.67 (1H,m,CONH); 9.11 (1H,d,J=8 Hz,CONH) and 9.5 (3H,br,NH₃).

EXAMPLE 18

N-[3-(N'-Benzyl)carbamoyl-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

This was prepared according to the following steps:

(a) N-[3-(N'-Benzyl)carbamoyl-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a stirred suspension of N-[3-N-amino-1-(R)-methoxy-carbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosyl N-Methylamide dihydrochloride (406 mg, 0.78 mM) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (10 ml) at 0° was added benzyl isocyanate (104 μl, 1.56 mM). A solution of N-methyl morpholine (189 mg, 1.87 mM) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (5 ml) was then added dropwise over 5 min. After 30 min at 0°, a further portion of benzyl isocyanate (25 μl) was added and this was repeated after an additional 30 min. at 0°. The reaction mixture was then allowed to warm to room temperature over 3 h. Water (50 ml) and CH₂Cl₂ (50 ml) were then added and the material isolated from the organic extracts was chromatographed on silica in 5% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ to afford the title compound (223 mg); 61°-69°; (Found: C,62.77; H,7.64; N,12.03. C₃₀H₄₃N₅O₆+0.3-H₂O requires C,62.65; H,7.64; N,12.08%); δ(CDCl₃) 0.87 (6H,m,CH(CH₃)₂); 1.10-2.0 (6H,m,NHCH₂CH₂,CH₂CH(CH₃)₂ and NH); 2.64 (3H,d,J=5 Hz,NCH₃); 2.85-3.54 (6H,m,NHCH₂, CH₂C₆H₄ and α-CH×2); 3.67 and 3.78 (each 3H, each s, 2×OCH₃); 4.37 (2H,dd,15 Hz and 2 Hz,CH₂C₆H₅); 4.56 (1H,dd,J=13 Hz and 6 Hz,α-CH); 5.16, 5.42 and 6.44 (each 1H, each broad s, 3×CONH); 6.80 (2H,d,J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-3 and H-5); 7.08 (2H,d,J=8.6

Hz, Tyr H-2 and H-6); 7.3 (5H,m,C₆H₅) and 7.7 (1H,d,J=8 Hz,CONH).

(b) N-[3-(N'-Benzyl)carbamoyl-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a solution of the preceding ester (240 mg, 0.42 mM) in methanol (25 ml) at room temperature, was added dilute NaOH (1N, 1.5 ml). After standing overnight at room temperature the reaction mixture was acidified with acetic acid and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography on reverse phase silica eluting with a methanol/H₂O gradient gave the title compound (107 mg); m.p. 104°-108°; (Found: C,60.88; H,7.44; N,12.12. C₂₉H₄₁N₅O₆H₂O requires C,60.71; H,7.55; N,12.20%); ν_{max} (Nujol) 3300 and 1640 cm⁻¹; δ (d⁶DMSO) 0.8 (6H,m,CH(CH₃)₂) 0.95-1.85 (5H,m,NHCH₂CH₂ and CH₂CH(CH₃)₂); 2.2-3.4 (6H,m,NHCH₂, α -CH \times 2 and CH₂C₆H₄); 2.56 (3H,d,J=5 Hz, NHCH₃); 3.70 (3H,s,OCH₃); 4.22 (2H,m,CH₂C₆H₅); 4.45 (1H,m, α -CH); 6.0 and 6.42 (each 1H, each m, 2 \times CONH); 6.82 (2H,d,J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-3 and H-5); 7.12 (2H,d,J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-2 and H-6); 7.28 (5H,m,C₆H₅); 7.94 (1H,m,CONH) and 8.25 (1H,d,J=Hz,CONH).

EXAMPLE 19

N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucine N-Phenethylamide

N-(Tertiarybutoxycarbonyl)-L-leucine (10 g, 0.04M in a mixture of CH₂Cl₂ (100 ml) and DMF (10 ml) was cooled to 0°. to this was added 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (6.2 g, 0.04M) followed dropwise by a solution of DCC (8.2 g, 0.04 mole) in CH₂Cl₂. After 10 min. at 0° a solution of phenethylamine (4.84 g, 0.04M) in CH₂Cl₂ (15 ml) was added dropwise and the stirred solution was then allowed to warm to room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was then filtered, concentrated in vacuo and dissolved in ethyl acetate (150 ml). The ethyl acetate solution was washed in turn with water (40 ml), saturated aq. NaHCO₃ (50 ml \times 2), aqueous citric acid (50 ml) and saturated aq. NaHCO₃ (50 ml). The residue after evaporation of the solvent was recrystallised from ethyl acetate/hexane to give N-(tertiarybutoxycarbonyl)-L-leucyl-N-phenethylamide as a white powder (9.6 g); m.p. 86°-88°; ν_{max} (CHCl₃) 3415 and 1670 cm⁻¹; δ (CDCl₃) 0.85 (6H,m,CH(CH₃)₂); 1.35 (9H,s,OC(CH₃)₃); 1.3-1.75 (3H,m,CH₂CH(CH₃)₂); 2.69 (2H,t,J=7.2 Hz, CH₂C₆H₅); 3.3-3.6 (2H,m,NCH₂); 4.05 (1H,m, α -CH); 4.9 (1H,m,OCONH); 6.2 (1H,m,CONH); 7.2-7.4 (5H,m,C₆H₅).

N-(tertiarybutoxycarbonyl)-L-leucine N-phenethylamide (6.17 g, mole) was dissolved in a 1:1 TFA/CH₂Cl₂ mixture (60 ml). After stirring for 6 h at 20° the reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo and the residue in CH₂Cl₂ (50 ml) washed with saturated aq. NaHCO₃ (100 ml). The aqueous extract was back extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (50 ml \times 3) and the combined organic extracts concentrated to an oil in vacuo. The crude L-leucine N-phenethylamide so obtained was used as such in the next step.

To a solution of methyl 4-N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-2-bromo-butanoate (330 mg, 1 mmole) in dry acetonitrile (10 ml) was added L-leucine N-phenethylamide (235 mg, 1 mM) and N-methyl morpholine (110 mg, 1 mM). The solution was heated at reflux overnight, sodium iodide (150 mg, 1 mM) was added and the reaction was reheated to reflux for a further 7 h. The reaction mixture was then filtered and concentrated to an oil in vacuo. Chromatography of the residue on silica in 1:1 EtOAc/Hexane gave N-[3-N-(benzyloxycar-

bonyl)amino-1-(R,S)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucine N-phenethylamide (310 mg). Rechromatography on silica then gave the R diastereoisomer as an oil.

To a solution of the foregoing R-isomer (110 mg) in methanol (4 ml) was added dilute NaOH (1N, 0.5 ml). After standing overnight at 20° the reaction mixture was acidified with acetic acid and concentrated to a solid in vacuo. Chromatography on reverse phase silica eluting with 1:1 MeOH/H₂O gave the title compound as a white powder (55 mg), m.p. 130°-135°; (Found: C,65.62; H,7.59; N,8.85. C₂₈H₃₅N₃O₅+0.3H₂O requires C,65.75; H,7.55; N,8.85%); ν_{max} (Nujol) 1690, 1655 and 1630 cm⁻¹; δ (d⁶DMSO) 0.83 (6H,m,CH(CH₃)₂); 1.1-1.85 (6H,m,NCH₂CH₂CH₂CH(CH₃)₂ and NH); 2.69 (2H,t,J=7.2 Hz,CH₂C₆H₅); 3.0-3.6 (7H,NCH₂ \times 2, α -CH \times 2, CO₂H); 5.0 (2H,s,OCH₂C₆H₅); 7.1-7.5 (10H,m,C₆H₅ \times 2); 8.05 (1H,m,CONH).

EXAMPLE 20

N-[5-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonyl pentyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a stirred solution of crude methyl 6-N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-2-oxo-hexanoate (7.03 g, 24 mM; *Tet. Lett.*, (1982), 23, 1875) and L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide (1.86 g, 6 mM) in methanol (50 ml) was added acetic acid to bring the pH to 6.5. Sodium cyanoborohydride (400 mg, 6.5 mM) was then added portionwise whilst the pH of the solution was continually re-adjusted to 6.5 by the addition of acetic acid. After 1.5 h at room temperature a further portion of sodium cyanoborohydride (400 mg) was added and the pH was again re-adjusted to 6.5 with acetic acid. After a further 1 h at room temperature, the reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo and the residue in CH₂Cl₂ (50 ml) was washed in turn with water (30 ml), dilute HCl (1M, 30 ml) and saturated aq. NaHCO₃. The material isolated from the organic layer was purified by column chromatography on silica in CH₂Cl₂ in an increasing ethyl acetate gradient to give the title compound as an oil (360 mg); (Found: [m+1]⁺=xxx.xxxx. C₃₂H₄₄N₄O₇ requires [m+1]⁺=xx.xxxx); δ (CDCl₃) 0.88 CH(CH₃)₂); 1.0-1.86 (10H,m,NHCH(CH₂)₃, CH₂CH(CH₃)₂ and NH); 2.74 (3H,d,J=5 Hz,NCH₃); 2.85-3.4 (6H,m,NHCH₂,CH₂C₆H₄ and α -CH \times 2); 3.65 and 3.75 (each 3H, each s, 2 \times OCH₃); 4.64 (1H,dd,J=13 Hz and 6 Hz, α -CH); 5.10 (2H,s,CH₂C₆H₅); 6.78 (2H,d,J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-3 and H-5); 7.10 (2H,d,J=8.6 Hz, Tyr H-2 and H-6); 7.35 (5H,m,C₆H₅) and 7.64 (1H,d,J=10 Hz,CONH).

EXAMPLE 21

N-[5-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypentyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a solution of the ester from Example 20 (140 mg, 0.23 mM) in methanol (10 ml) at 0° was added dilute NaOH (1N, 0.5 ml). After 48 h at 0°, a further portion of NaOH (1N, 0.4 ml) was added and the solution stirred at 20° for a further 24 h. The reaction mixture was then acidified with acetic acid and concentrated in vacuo to give a semi-solid which was purified by partition between ethyl acetate and water at 0°. The resulting solid was filtered, washed with water and ethyl acetate and was dried in vacuo to give the title compound (110 mg); 122°-128°; (Found: [m+1]⁺=585.3290 C₃₁H₄₄N₄O₇

requires $[m+1]^+ = 585.3288$ ν_{max} (Nujol) 3340, 1688 and 1640 cm^{-1} ; $\delta(\text{CD}_3\text{OD})$ 0.88 (6H, m, $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$); 1.0–1.86 (9H, m, $\text{NHCH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_3$ and $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$); 2.74 (3H, s, NCH_3); 2.8–3.6 (6H, m, NHCH_2 , $\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$ and $\alpha\text{-CH}\times 2$); 3.77 (3H, s, OCH_3); 4.60 (1H, m, $\alpha\text{-CH}$); 5.10 (2H, s, $\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$); 6.78 (2H, d, $J=8.6\text{ Hz}$, Tyr H-3 and H-5); 7.05 (1H, m, CONH); 7.10 (2H, d, $J=8.6\text{ Hz}$, Tyr H-2 and H-6) and 7.35 (5H, m, C_6H_5); m/e 585 (1%, $[m+1]^+$), 567 (20% $[m+1-\text{H}_2\text{O}]^+$).

EXAMPLE 22

N-[5-N-[N-Acetyl-L-prolyl]amino-1-(R)-carboxypentyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

N-[5-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpentyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide (400 mg, 0.66 mM) in methanol (20 ml) was treated with dilute HCl (1N, 1.2 ml) and PdCl_2 (50 mg). The reaction mixture was stirred under hydrogen for 20 min. at room temperature and was then filtered. Concentration of the resulting solution in vacuo gave N-[5-amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpentyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide hydrochloride as an oil. This was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (20 ml) and DMP (5 ml) and to the resulting solution was added N-methylmorpholine (300 mg) and N-acetyl-L-proline p-nitrophenyl ester (191 mg). After standing at 20° for 72 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo and the residue in ethyl acetate (20 ml) was washed with aq. citric acid solution. These aqueous washings were concentrated in vacuo and the resultant oil was purified by chromatography on reverse phase silica eluting with a gradient of methanol in H_2O to give N-[5-N-(N-acetyl-L-prolyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpentyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide (350 mg) $\delta(\text{CDCl}_3)$ 0.84 (6H, dd, $J=14\text{ Hz}$ and 7 Hz , $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$); 1.05–2.4 (13H, m, $\text{NHCH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_3$, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ and CH_2CH_2); 2.08 (3H, s, COCH_3); 2.70 (3H, s, NCH_3); 2.76–3.82 (8H, m, NCH_2 , $\text{NHCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$ and $\alpha\text{-CH}\times 2$); 3.66 and 3.74 (each 3H, each s, $2\times\text{OCH}_3$); 4.32 (1H, m, $\alpha\text{-CH}$); 4.56 (1H, dd, $J=13\text{ Hz}$ and 6 Hz , $\alpha\text{-CH}$); 6.80 (2H, d, $J=8.6\text{ Hz}$, Tyr H-3 and H-5) and 7.12 (2H, d, $J=8.6\text{ Hz}$, Tyr H-2 and H-6).]

A portion of this material (130 mg) in methanol (5 ml) was treated at 0° with dilute NaOH (1N, 0.5 ml). After standing overnight at room temperature, a further portion of NaOH was added (1N, 0.2 ml) and this was then repeated 6 h later. After a further 18 h at 20° the reaction mixture was acidified with acetic acid and concentrated to an oil in vacuo. Chromatography on reverse phase silica eluting with water in an increasing methanol gradient gave the title compound (100 mg); $m.p.$ $97^\circ\text{--}101^\circ$; (Found: $[m+1]^+ = 590.3552$ $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{47}\text{N}_5\text{O}_7$ requires $[m+1]^+ = 590.3554$); ν_{max} (Nujol) 3280 (br) and $1625\text{ (br)}\text{ cm}^{-1}$; $\delta(\text{CD}_3\text{CD})$ 0.94 (6H, m, $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$); 1.2–2.4 (13H, m, $\text{NHCH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_3$, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ and CH_2CH_2); 2.12 (3H, s, COCH_3); 2.68 (3H, s, NCH_3); 2.75–4.1 (8H, m, NCH_2 , NHCH_2 , CHHD $2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$ and $\alpha\text{-CH}\times 2$); 3.77 (3H, s, OCH_3); 4.33 and 4.58 (each 1H, each m, $2\times 2\text{CH}$); 6.85 (2H, d, $J=8.6\text{ Hz}$, Tyr H-3 and H-5); 7.16 (2H, d, $J=8.6\text{ Hz}$, Tyr H-2 and H-6) and 8.03 (1H, m, CONH); m/e 590 (2%, $[m+1]^+$), 572 (10% $[m+1-\text{H}_2\text{O}]^+$).

EXAMPLE 23

N-[2-(S)-N-(1-(R)-Carboxyethyl)amino-4,4-dimethylpentanoyl]-L-alanine N-Butylamide

N-[2-(S)-N-(1-(R)-Methoxycarbonylethyl)amino-4,4-dimethylpentanoyl]-L-alanine N-butylamide (65 mg) in

methanol (30 ml) was treated with 1N-sodium hydroxide (3 ml) at 20° for 6 h. Excess acetic acid was then added and the solvent evaporated in vacuo. The residue was chromatographed on reverse phase silica (RF 18) in a gradient of 20%–80% methanol in water. Elution in 70% methanol in water afforded the title compound (30 mg) as a freeze-dried powder, $m.p.$ $137^\circ\text{--}138^\circ$; (Found: $[m+1]^+ = 344.2548$. $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$ requires $[m+1]^+ = 344.2549$); $\delta(\text{D}_2\text{O})$ 0.9 (3H, t, $J=6\text{ Hz}$, CH_2CH_3); 0.94 (9H, s, $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$); 1.2–1.8 (6H, m, $(\text{CH}_2)_2$ and CH_2); 1.4 (3H, d, $J=8\text{ Hz}$, CH_3); 1.52 (3H, d, $J=7\text{ Hz}$, CH_3); 3.18 (2H, t, $J=6\text{ Hz}$, NHCH_2); 3.66 (1H, q, $J=5\text{ Hz}$, CHCO); 3.88 (1H, d, $J=10\text{ Hz}$, CHCH_2) and 4.38 (1H, q, $J=5\text{ Hz}$, CHCH_3).

The starting material required in the preceding preparation was synthesised as described in the following paragraphs:

(a) Benzyl 2-Bromo-4,4-dimethylpentanoate

4,4-Dimethylpentanoic acid (40 g; *Chem Lett*, (1980), 571) was treated at 20° for 16 h with thionyl chloride (40 g) and the mixture distilled under reduced pressure to yield 4,4-dimethylpentanoyl chloride (38 g) $b.p.$ $52^\circ\text{--}58^\circ$ at 10 mm Hg; $\delta(\text{CDCl}_3)$ 0.94 (9H, s, $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$); 1.66 (2H, t, $J=9\text{ Hz}$, CH_2) and 2.88 (2H, t, $J=9\text{ Hz}$, CH_2CO).

A portion of this material (20 g) was treated at 110° with bromine (20 g) for 4 h. Further bromine (5 g) was then added and the reaction continued for 1 h. Distillation under reduced pressure afforded 2-bromo-4,4-dimethylpentanoyl chloride (26 g), $b.p.$ $92^\circ\text{--}96^\circ$ at 10 mmHg; $\delta(\text{CDCl}_3)$ 1.0 (9H, s, $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$); 1.94 (1H, dd, $J=15$ and 5 Hz , CHCHBr); 2.42 (1H, dd, $J=15$ and 8 Hz , CHCHBr) and 4.64 (1H, dd, $J=8$ and 5 Hz , CHBr).

The bromo-acid chloride (12 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (100 ml) was treated with benzyl alcohol (8.8 g) and N-methylmorpholine (4.06 g) at 0° for 16 h. The solution was then washed successively with dilute HCl and Sat.aq.NaHCO₃ solution. The residue after evaporation of the solvent was purified by chromatography on silica in 20% ether-hexane to give the desired bromo ester (11.2 g) as an oil; (Found: C, 56.3; H, 6.4; Br, 26.8; $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{19}\text{BrO}$ requires C, 56.2; H, 6.4; Br, 26.7%); ν_{max} 2940 and 1730 cm^{-1} $\delta(\text{CDCl}_3)$ 0.88 (9H, s, $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}$); 1.92 (1H, dd, $J=15$ and 4 Hz , CHCHBr); 2.38 (1H, dd, $J=15$ and 10 Hz , CHCHBr); 4.34 (1H, dd, $J=10$ and 4 Hz , CHBr); 5.2 (2H, s, $\text{OCH}_2\text{-C}_6\text{H}_5$) and 7.4 (5H, m, C_6H_5).

(b) Benzyl 2-(S)-N-(1-(R)-Methoxycarbonylethyl)amino-4,4-dimethylpentanoate

Benzyl-2-bromo-4,4-dimethylpentanoate (20 g) in dry dimethyl sulphoxide (250 ml) was treated with D-alanine methylester hydrochloride (9.33 g), N-methylmorpholine (6.78 g) and tetrabutyl ammonium iodide (24.7 g) at 90° under an atmosphere of argon for 2 days. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature, poured into water (500 ml) and the products recovered by extraction into dichloromethane ($3\times 250\text{ ml}$). The material isolated from the organic extracts was purified by chromatography on silica developed in a gradient of hexane-ether. Elution with 30% ether-hexane afforded benzyl 4,4-dimethylpent-2-enoate (14 g). Elution with 40% ether in hexane afforded the title compound (350 mg) as a gum; (Found: $[m+1]^+ = 322.2022$. $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_1\text{O}_4$ requires $[m+1]^+ = 322.2018$); ν_{max} (film) 1735 cm^{-1} ; $\delta(\text{CDCl}_3)$

0.90 (9H, s, $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$); 1.28 (3H, d, $J=7\text{ Hz}$, CHCH_3); 2.46 and 2.68 (2H, each dd, $J=12$ and 5 Hz , $\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_3)_3$); 3.30 (1H, q, $J=5\text{ Hz}$, CH-CH_3); 3.36 (1H, t, $J=5\text{ Hz}$, CH-CH_2); 3.66 (3H, s, OCH_3); 5.12 (2H, s,

OCH₂) and 7.36 (5H, s, C₆H₅). Elution with 45% ether in hexane afforded benzyl 2-(R)-N-(1-(R)-methoxycarbonylethyl)-amino-4,4-dimethylpentanoate (340 mg); (Found: $[m+1]^+ = 322.2022$. C₁₁H₂₇NO₄ requires 322.2018); ν_{max} (film) 3360 and 1735 cm⁻¹; δ (CDCl₃) 0.90 (9H, s, C(CH₃)₃); 1.28 (3H, d, J=6 Hz, CHCH₃); 1.44 and 1.72 (2H, each dd, J=5 and 12.5 Hz, CH₂); 3.32 (1H, q, J=7 Hz, CHCH₃); 3.44 (1H, t, J=6 Hz, CHCH₂); 3.69 (3H, s, OCH₃), 5.24 (2H, s, OCH₂) and 7.36 (5H, m, C₆H₅).

(c) N-[2-(S)-N(1-(R)-Methoxycarbonylethyl)amino-4,4-dimethylpentanoyl]-L-alanine N-Butylamide

The foregoing benzyl ester (450 mg) in methanol (50 ml) was treated with palladium on charcoal (10% 400 mg) under 1 atmosphere of hydrogen with continuous stirring. When the uptake of hydrogen has ceased (15 min) the solution was filtered and the filtrate concentrated in vacuo to afford 2-(S)-N-(1-(R)-methoxycarbonylethyl)amino-4,4-dimethylpentanoic acid (210 mg); m.p. 120°–124° (from ether).

This material (200 mg) in CH₂Cl₂ (50 ml) was treated with L-alanine N-butylamide hydrochloride (220 mg), N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylamino propyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (200 mg) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (120 mg) at 0° C. The pH of the reaction mixture was adjusted to 7 by the addition of N-methyl morpholine. After 16 h at 20°, the solution was washed in turn with saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and 1M citric acid solution. The material isolated after evaporation of the dichloromethane was chromatographed on silica developed in a gradient of 20% ethyl acetate in dichloromethane to 60% ethyl acetate in dichloromethane to afford the title compound (110 mg) as a colourless oil, (Found: $[m+1]^+ = 358.2705$. C₁₈H₃₅N₃O₄ requires $[m+1]^+ = 358.2706$); (CDCl₃) 0.92 (3H, t, J=7.5 Hz, CH₂CH₃); 1.0 (9H, s, C(CH₃)₃); 1.36 and 1.40 (each 3H, each t, J=6 Hz, 2×CH₃); 1.2–1.9 (6H, m, 3×CH₂); 3.24 (2H, m, NHCH₂); 3.46 (1H, q, J=6 Hz, CH); 3.77 (3H, s, OCH₃), 4.46 (1H, t, J=6 Hz, CHCH₂); 4.5 (1H, q, J=6 Hz, CH), 7.15 (1H, m, NH) and 7.73 (1H, d, J=8 Hz, NH).

The L-alanine N-butylamide hydrochloride used in step (c) was prepared from N-tertiarybutoxycarbonyl-L-alanine N-butylamide by exposure to TFA in CH₂Cl₂ followed by treatment with ethereal HCl. This in turn was prepared from N-tertiarybutoxy-L-alanine and n-butylamine following the procedure described in Example 2 for N-tertiarybutoxy-O-benzyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide except that butylamine was used in place of methylamine hydrochloride.

EXAMPLE 24

N-(1-(R)-Carboxyethyl)-S-norleucyl-S-alanine. N-Butylamide

This was prepared from tertiarybutoxycarbonyl-L-norleucine, L-alanine N-butylamide and 2-bromopropionic acid methyl ester as described in the following steps:

(a) Tertiarybutoxycarbonyl-L-norleucyl-L-alanine N-butylamide

Tertiarybutoxycarbonyl-L-norleucine (13.2 g) in CH₂Cl₂ (200 ml) was treated at 0° with L-alanine N-butylamide (5.25 g), DCC (7.77 g) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (5 g). The pH of the reaction mixture was adjusted to 7 with N-methyl morpholine and allowed to warm to room temperature overnight. The precipitated urea was filtered off and the filtrate washed successively with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbon-

ate, water and 1M citric acid. The organic phase was dried over sodium sulphate and the solvent evaporated in vacuo. The residue was chromatographed on silica in a gradient of 30–70% ethyl acetate in dichloromethane.

5 Elution with 50% ethyl acetate in dichloromethane afforded the title compound (7.6 g) which crystallised from ethyl acetate as needles m.p. 108°–112°; (Found: C,60.8; H,9.8; N,11.8. C₁₈H₃₅N₃O₄ requires C,60.5; H,9.9; N,11.75%); ν_{max} (Nujol) 3280, 3340 1675 and 1640 cm⁻¹ δ (CDCl₃) 0.9 and 0.91 (each 3H, each t, each J=5 Hz, 2×CH₃); 1.1–1.9 (10H, m, (CH₂)₃ and (CH₂)₂); 1.38 (3H, d, J=5 Hz, 6H₂CHCH₃); 1.44 (9H, s, C(CH₃)₃); 3.24 (2H, tt, J=5 Hz NHCH₂) and 4.1 and 4.48 (each 1H, each m, 2×CH).

15 (b) L-Norleucine-L-alanine N-butylamide

Tertiarybutoxycarbonyl-L-norleucine-L-alanine N-butylamide (5 g) in dichloromethane (20 ml) was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (20 ml) at room temperature for 2 h. The solvents were evaporated in vacuo and the residue in water was treated with excess sodium hydrogen carbonate and the free amine recovered in dichloromethane. Evaporation of the CH₂Cl₂ and crystallisation of the residue from ether-hexane gave the title compound (3.1 g); m.p. 83°–84°; (Found: C,60.7; H,10.4; N,16.0. C₁₃H₂₇N₃O₂ requires C,60.6; H,10.6; N,16.3%); ν_{max} (Nujol): 3360, 3280, 1635 and 1675 cm⁻¹; δ (CDCl₃) 0.94 (6H, t, J=5 Hz, 2×CH₂CH₃); 1.40 (3H, d, J=6 Hz CH—CH₃); 1.4–1.9 (10H, m, (CH₂)₃ and (CH₂)₂); 3.26 (2H, dt, each J=5 Hz, NH—CH₂—); 3.35 (1H, dd, J=4 and 8 Hz, CH—CH₂); 4.50 (1H, dq, each J=6 Hz, CH—CH₃); 6.9 (1H, m, NH); 7.86 (1H, d, J=7 Hz, NH).

25 (c) N-(1-(R)-Methoxycarbonylethyl)-S-norleucyl-S-alanine N-Butylamide

L-Norleucine-L-alanine N-butylamide (1 g) in acetonitrile (10 ml) was treated with N-methyl morpholine (0.4 g) and methyl 2-bromopropionate (0.64 g) under reflux for 16 h. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue in dichloromethane washed successively with 1M citric acid, water and saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate. The residue after evaporation of the CH₂Cl₂ was chromatographed on silica in gradient of ethyl acetate in CH₂Cl₂. Elution with 60% ethyl acetate in CH₂Cl₂ afforded N-(1-(S)-methoxycarbonylethyl)-S-norleucyl-S-alanine N-butylamide (210 mg); (Found: $[m+1]^+ = 344.2547$. C₁₇H₃₄N₃O₄ requires $[m+1]^+ = 344.2582$); ν_{max} (Nujol) 3320 and 1740 cm⁻¹; δ (CDCl₃) 0.95 (6H, t, J=7 Hz, 2×CH₂CH₃); 1.2–1.8 (10H, m, (CH₂)₂ and (CH₂)₃); 2.98 (1H, dd, J=4 and 5 Hz, CHCH₂); 3.24 (3H, m, NHCH₂ and CHCO); 3.7 (3H, s, OCH₃); 4.56 (1H, dq, J=5 Hz, CH) and 7.04 and 7.9 (each 1H, each m, 2×NH).

Continued elution with 65% ethyl acetate in CH₂Cl₂ gave the title compound (190 mg), m.p. 84°–88° (from ethyl acetate); (Found: C,59.2; H,9.5; N,12.2. C₁₇H₃₃N₃O₄ requires C,59.6; H,9.4; N,12.3%); ν_{max} (Nujol) 3280 and 1740 cm⁻¹; δ (CDCl₃) 0.94 (6H, t, J=6 Hz, 2×CH₂CH₂); 1.38 and 1.42 (each 3H, each d, J=5 Hz, 2×CHCH₃); 1.3–1.9 (10H, m, (CH₂)₂); 3.06 (1H, dd, J=5 and 8 Hz, CHCH₂); 3.24 (2H, dt, J=5 and 6 Hz, NHCH₂); 3.46 (1H, q, J=6 Hz, CHCO); 3.72 (3H, s, OCH₃); 4.67 (1H, dq, J=5 and 7 Hz, CHCH₃); 6.84 (1H, m, NH) and 7.82 (1H, d, J=7 Hz, NH).

65 (d) N-(1-(R)-Carboxyethyl)-S-norleucyl-S-alanine N-Butylamide

The foregoing methyl ester (150 mg) in CH₃OH (50 ml) was treated with 1M NaOH (1 ml) at room tempera-

ture for 72 h. Excess acetic acid was added and the solvents evaporated in vacuo. The residue was chromatographed on reverse phase silica (RP18) in a gradient of 0-60% methanol in water. Elution with 50% methanol in water afforded the title compound (110 mg) as needles from ether/hexane; m.p. 185°-190°; (Found: C, 56.7; H, 9.2; N, 12.4. $C_{16}H_{31}N_3O_4 \cdot H_2O$ requires C, 56.8; H, 9.5; N, 12.4%); ν_{max} (Nujol) 3200 and 1650 cm^{-1} ; $\delta(CD_3OD)$ 0.92 and 0.94 (each 3H, each t, each $J=6$ Hz, $2 \times CH_2CH_3$); 1.36 and 1.48 (each 3H, each d, each $J=6$ Hz, $2 \times CHCH_3$); 1.2-1.9 (10H, m, $(CH_2)_2$ and $(CH_2)_3$); 3.20 (2H, t, $J=6$ Hz $NH-CH_2$); 3.56 (1H, q, $J=6$ Hz, $CHCO_2H$); 3.88

EXAMPLE 25

(a) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a stirred solution of the ester from example 11 (0.35 g, 0.63 mM) in methanol (10 ml) was added dilute sodium hydroxide (1.3 ml, 1M). After stirring for 42 h at room temperature the reaction mixture was neutralised with acetic acid, concentrated in vacuo and partitioned between ethyl acetate and water to give the title compound as a solid (121 mg); m.p. 179°-182°; (Found: $[m+1]^+ = 557.2985$. $C_{28}H_{38}N_4O_7$ requires 557.2975); $\delta(d^6$ DMSO) 0.8 (6H, m, $CH(CH_3)_2$); 1.18 (2H, m, $CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$); 1.46-1.9 (3H, m, $NHCH_2CH_2CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$); 2.55 (3H, d, $J=5$ Hz, $CONHCH_3$); 2.6-3.8 (6H, m, $NHCH_2CH_2CH_2CO_2H$, $\alpha-CH$, CH_2Tyr); 4.38 (1H, dd, $J=7$ and 15 Hz, $\alpha-CH$); 5.02 (2H, s, $CH_2C_6H_5$); 6.63 (2H, d, $J=8$ Hz, Tyr); 6.97 (2H, d, $J=8$ Hz, Tyr); 7.28 (1H, br, CONH); 7.36 (5H, s, C_6H_5); 7.84 (1H, br, CONH); 8.14 (1H, d, $J=12$ Hz, CONH).

(b) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a cold (0°) stirred solution of N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucine (422 mg, 1.01 mM) and N-methylmorpholine (204 mg) in dichloromethane (10 ml) was added 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (154 mg, 1.01 mM) and N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (194 mg, 1.01 mM). After 15 minutes at 0° a solution of L-tyrosine N-methylamide hydrochloride (235 mg, 1.01 mM) in dichloromethane/dimethylformamide (11 ml, 10:1) was added followed by N-methylmorpholine (102 mg, 1.01 mM). The reaction mixture was then allowed to warm and stir to room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture after washing with water, 3N citric acid, saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and water was dried and concentrated in vacuo to a foam (0.35 g) $\delta(CDCl_3)$ 0.85 (6H, m, $CH_2(CH_3)_2$); 1.1-2.0 (6H, m, $NHCH_2CH_2CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$); 2.74 (3H, d, $J=5$ Hz, $CONHCH_3$); 2.95-3.4 (6H, m, $NHCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2C_6H_4$); 3.64 (3H, s, OCH_3); 4.62 (1H, dd, $J=7$ and 15 Hz, $\alpha-CH$); 5.10 (2H, s, $CH_2C_6H_5$); 5.32 (1H, br, CONH); 6.78 (2H, d, $J=8$ Hz, C_6H_4); 6.86 (1H, br, CONH); 7.02 (2H, d, $J=8$ Hz, C_6H_4); 7.35 (5H, s, C_6H_5); 7.65 (1H, d, $J=10$ Hz, CONH).

L-tyrosine N-methylamide hydrochloride used in this preparation was prepared as follows:

(c) L tyrosine N-Methylamide hydrochloride

To a solution of O-benzyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide HCl (1.13 g) in methanol (50 ml) was added 10% Pd/C and the mixture was stirred in an atmosphere of hydrogen at room temperature and atmospheric pressure for 4 h. The catalyst was then filtered and the solvent was

removed in vacuo to yield L-tyrosine N-methylamide HCl as a foam (0.85 g).

(d) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucine

N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucine t-butyl ester (4.2 g) was treated with Trifluoroacetic acid (50 ml) and water (5 ml) for one hour at room temperature. Volatiles were then removed in vacuo and the residue was co-evaporated with ethereal HCl. Recrystallisation of the residue from methanol/ether gave the title compound as its hydrochloride salt (2.2 g) m.p. 103°-109°; (Found: C, 54.55; H, 7.37; N, 6.37. $C_{19}H_{29}N_2O_6Cl$ requires C, 54.74; H, 7.01; N, 6.72%); $\delta(d^6$ DMSO) 0.9 (6H, m, $CH(CH_3)_2$); 1.72 (3H, m, $CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$); 2.05 (2H, m, $NHCH_2CH_2$); 3.12 (2H, m, $NHCH_2$); 3.74 (3H, s, OCH_3); 3.82 (1H, m, $\alpha-CH$); 4.02 (1H, m, $\alpha-CH$); 5.02 (2H, s, $CH_2C_6H_5$); 7.35 (5H, br s, C_6H_5).

The foregoing t-Butyl ester was prepared as described below:

(e) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucine t-Butyl ester

To a solution of methyl 4-N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-2-bromo-butanoate (64 g) and L-leucine t-butyl ester (34 g) in acetonitrile (300 ml) was added N-methylmorpholine (20 g) and the solution was heated under reflux for 48 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled, concentrated in vacuo, taken up in water and extracted with ether. The combined ethereal extracts were then dried and concentrated in vacuo to an oil. Column chromatography of this oil on silica eluting with a gradient of ethyl acetate in hexane gave the title compound as an oil (20 g); $\delta(CDCl_3)$ 0.87 (6H, m, $CH(CH_3)_2$); 1.44 (9H, s, $OC(CH_3)_3$); 1.4-1.95 (5H, m, $NHCH_2CH_2CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$); 3.05-3.5 (4H, m, $NHCH_2$, $\alpha-CH \times 2$); 3.70 (3H, s, OCH_3); 5.10 (2H, s, $CH_2C_6H_5$); 5.73 (1H, m, CONH); 7.36 (5H, br s, C_6H_5).

EXAMPLE 26

(a) N-(3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl)-L-leucyl-O-propyl-L-tyrosine N-methyl amide

N-(3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl)-L-leucyl-O-propyl-L-tyrosine N-methyl amide (210 mg, 0.35 mM) in methanol (10 ml) was treated with aqueous sodium hydroxide (1.1 ml, 0.5M) at room temperature for 48 h. The reaction was then neutralised with acetic acid and concentrated in vacuo to afford N-(3-N-Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl)-L-leucyl-O-propyl-L-tyrosine N-methyl amide which crystallised from methanol/water as needles m.p. 160°-167° C. (Found: C, 63.2; H, 7.8; N, 9.7. $C_{31}H_{44}N_4O_7 + 0.3H_2O$ requires: C, 63.7; H, 7.6; N, 9.6%); $\delta(CDCl_3)$ 0.8 (9H, m, $(CH_3)_2CH, CH_3CH_2$); 0.88-1.88 (9H, m, CH, CH_2, CH_2, CH_2CH_2); 2.58 (3H, d, $J=4$ Hz CH_3NH); 2.2-3.66 (5H, m, CH_2, CH, CH_2); 3.84, (2H, t, $J=6$ Hz, CH_2-O); 4.4 (1H, m, $NHCHCO$); 5.02 (2H, s, $O-CH_2C_6H_5$); 5.6 (1H, m, NH); 6.76, and 7.08 (4H, each d, each $J=7$ Hz, C_6H_4); 7.24 (1H, m, NH); 7.32 (5H, m, C_6H_5); 7.8 (1H, m, NH); 8.14 (1H, m, NH).

The preceding methyl ester was prepared as follows:

(b) N-(3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl)-L-leucyl-O-propyl-L-tyrosine N-methyl amide

N-Tertiary butyloxycarbonyl-O-propyl-L-tyrosine N-methyl amide (370 mg, 1.1 mM) in dichloromethane

(8 ml) was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (2 ml) at 20° C. for 2 h. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue redissolved in ether saturated with hydrogen chloride and this procedure repeated twice more to afford O-propyl-L-tyrosine-N-methyl amide hydrochloride (1.1 mM) which was used directly in the next step. N-(3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl)-L-leucine hydrochloride (prepared as described in Example 1) (416 mg, 1 mM) in dichloromethane (10 ml) and dimethyl formamide (2 ml) was treated with 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (159 mg, 1.04 mM), O-propyl-L-tyrosine-N-methyl amide hydrochloride (1.1 mM), N-methyl morpholine (315 mg, 3.3 mM) and N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-carbodiimide hydrochloride (200 mg, 1.04 mM) at 0° C. The reaction mixture was stirred continuously as it was allowed to warm to 20° C. over 16 h. The reaction was diluted with dichloromethane (30 ml) and washed successively with water, aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate and aqueous citric acid (1M) dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo to afford N-(3-N-Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl)-L-leucyl-O-propyl-L-tyrosine-N-methyl amide (0.22 g, 0.36 mM) which crystallised from ethyl acetate/hexane as needles m.p. 135°-140° C. (Found: C,62.8; H,7.8; N,9.2. C₃₂H₄₆N₄O₇+0.5 H₂O requires: C,63.2; H,7.8; N,9.2%); δ(CDCl₃) 0.86 (6H,d,d,J=4 Hz J=4 Hz (CH₃)₂C); 1.02 (3H,t,J=7 Hz CH₃CH₂); 1.1-1.98 (9H,m,CH,CH₂,CH₂,CH₂CH₂); 2.74 (3H,d,J=4 Hz CH₃NH); 2.86-3.48, (5H,m,CH₂CH₂,CH); 3.64 (3H,s,OCH₃); 3.86 (2H,t,J=6 Hz,CH₂O); 4.58 (1H,m,NHCHCO); 5.06 (2H,s,CH₂C₆H₅); 5.14 (1H,m,NH) 6.54 (1H,m,NH); 6.76, and 7.06 (4H,each d, each J=8 Hz,C₆H₄); 7.32 (5H,m,C₆H₅); 7.42 (1H,m,NH).

The intermediate used in the preceding section was prepared as follows:

(c) N-Tertiarybutyloxycarbonyl-O-propyl-L-tyrosine N-methyl amide

Tertiarybutyloxycarbonyl-L-tyrosine (14.1 g, 50 mM) in dimethyl formamide (200 ml) was cooled to 10° C. and treated with sodium hydride (80%, 3.3 g, 110 mM) with continuous stirring for 1 h. Propyl bromide (6.15 g, 50 mM) was added and the reaction allowed to warm to 20° C. over 16 h. Water (50 ml) was added and the reaction concentrated in vacuo to 100 ml, water 300 ml was added and the solution washed twice with ethyl acetate (300 ml). The reaction was then acidified to pH1 with hydrochloric acid (6N) and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic extract was dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo to a gum. Column chromatography on silica in ethyl acetate afforded N-tertiarybutyl oxycarbonyl-O-propyl-L-tyrosine (15.1 g 46.7 mM) as a foam which was used directly in the next step. To (13 g, 40 mM) of this foam in dichloromethane (250 ml) was added 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (6.8 g, 45 mM); methylamine hydrochloride (2.5 g, 80 mM); N-methyl morpholine (8 g, 80 mM) and dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (9.1 g, 45 mM) at 0° C. The reaction was stirred continuously whilst allowed to warm to 20° C. over 6 h. The reaction was filtered and the filtrate washed with water, aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate and aqueous citric acid (1M), dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo to afford N-tertiarybutyloxycarbonyl-O-propyl-L-tyrosine -N-methyl-amide (8.5 g, 25 mM) which crystallised from ethyl acetate as needles m.p. 134°-135° (Found: C,64.5; H,8.7; N,8.4. C₁₈H₂₈N₂O₄

requires: C,64.3; H,8.4; N,8.3%; δ(CDCl₃) 0.96 (3H,t,J=8 Hz,CH₃CH₂); 1.36 (9H,s,(CH₃)₃C); 1.74 (2H,t,q,J=7 Hz,J=7 Hz,CH₂); 2.68 (3H,d,J=4 Hz,CH₃NH); 2.92 (2H,m,CH₂C₆H₄); 3.82 (2H,t,J=7 Hz,CH₂-O); 4.16 (1H,m,NHCHCO); 4.98 (1H,m,NH); 5.68 (1H,m,NH); 6.74 and 7.0 (4H, each 2H, each d, each J=8 Hz,C₆H₄).

EXAMPLE 27

(a) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarboxyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-O-isopropyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide

N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl)-L-leucyl-O-isopropyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide (0.4 g 0.65 mM) in methanol (15 ml) was treated with aqueous sodium hydroxide (2 ml, 0.5M, 0.75 mM) at 20° C. for 24 h. The solution was then adjusted to pH7 with acetic acid and concentrated to low volume. The white solid which crystallised was recrystallised from methanol/water 1:1 to afford N-[3-N-Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-O-isopropyl-L-tyrosine-N-methyl amide (100 mg, 0.17 mM) m.p. 148°-160° C. (Found: C,63.3; H,7.6; N,9.6. C₃₁H₄₄N₄O requires: C,63.7; N,7.8; N,9.3%) δ(CDCl₃) 0.8 (6H,m, (CH₃)₂C); 0.98-1.84 (5H,m,CH₂,CH₂CH); 1.22 (6H,d,J=6 Hz, (CH₃)₂CHO); 2.56 (3H,d,J=4 Hz CH₃NH); 2.64-3.66 (7H,m,CH₂,CH₂,CH₂,CH); 4.4 (1H,m,NHCHCO); 4.52 (1H,m,NHCHCO); 5.0 (2H,s,OCH₂C₆H₅); 6.72, and 7.06 (each 2H,each d,each J=8 Hz C₆H₄); 7.32 (5H,m,C₆H₅); 7.88 (1H,m,NH); 8.22 (1H,m,NH).

The preceding methyl ester was prepared as follows:

(b) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-isopropyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide

N-Tertiary butyloxycarbonyl-O-isopropyl-L-tyrosine-N-methylamide (370 mg, 1.1 mM); in dichloromethane (10 ml) was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (10 ml) at 20° C. for 1 h. The resulting trifluoroacetate was converted to the hydrochloride salt by concentrating to a gum in vacuo and redissolving the residue in ether saturated with hydrogen chloride. This procedure was repeated three times. To the product in dichloromethane (10 ml) was added N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucine hydrochloride (416 mg, 1 mM) (prepared as described in Example 1) 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (159 mg, 1.04 mM), and N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-N'-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (200 mg, 1.04 mM) at 0° C. The stirred reaction mixture was adjusted to pH7 with N-methylmorpholine and allowed to warm to room temperature over 16 h. The reaction was diluted with dichloromethane and washed with water, aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate, and aqueous citric acid (1M), dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo to a gum. (Found: [M+H]⁺=599.3446. C₃₂H₄₆N₄O₇ requires: [M+H]⁺=599.3445); δ(CDCl₃) 0.84 (6H,m,(CH₃)₂CH) 1.3 (6H,d,J=7 Hz, (CH₃)₂CHO) 1.1-1.96 (5H,m,2×CH₂,CH) 2.72 (3H,d,J=4 Hz,CH₃NH); 3.04-3.36 (6H,m,2×CH₂,2×CH); 3.64 (3H,s,CH₃O); 4.46 (1H,m,NHCHCO); 4.56 (1H,m,NHCHCO); 5.06 (2H,s,O-(CH₂C₅H₆); 5.32 (1H,m,NH); 6.76, and 7.04 (each 2H,each d,each J=8 Hz,C₆H₄); 6.98 (1H,m,NH); 7.3 (5H,m,C₆H₅); 7.52 (1H,m,NH).

The intermediate used in the preceding section was prepared as follows:

(c) N-Tertiarybutyloxycarbonyl-O-isopropyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide

N-Tertiarybutyloxycarbonyl-L-tyrosine (14.1 g 50 mM) in dry dimethylformamide (200 ml) was treated with sodium hydride (3.45 g, 115 mM) with vigorous stirring under an atmosphere of argon at 10° C. for 1 h. 2-Bromopropane (6.15 g, 50 mM) was added and the stirred solution allowed to warm to 20° C. over 16 h. Water (200 ml) was added and the solution extracted with ethyl acetate (2×200 ml). The reaction was adjusted to pH1 with hydrochloric acid (6M) and extracted with dichloromethane 2×300 ml. The combined extracts were columned on silica in ethyl acetate to afford N-tertiarybutyloxycarbonyl-O-isopropyl-L-tyrosine (13.6 g, 42 mM) as a foam. The foam was dissolved in dichloromethane (200 ml) and treated with methylamine hydrochloride (2.5 g, 80 mM), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (6.75 g, 44 mM), dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (9.1 g, 44 mM) and N-methyl morpholine (2.5 g, 80 mM) at 0° C. with continuous stirring. The solution was allowed to warm to room temperature over 16 h and filtered. The filtrate was washed with water, aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and aqueous citric acid (1M), dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo to afford N-tertiarybutyloxycarbonyl-O-isopropyl-L-tyrosine-N-methyl amide (6.1 g, 18 mM) which crystallised from ethyl acetate/hexane as needles m.p. 110°-114° C. (Found: C,63.5; H,8.4; N,8.7. C₁₈H₂₈N₂O₄ 0.25 H₂O requires: C,63.4; H,8.4; N,8.2%) δ(CDCl₃) 1.32 (6H,d,J=7 Hz, (CH₃)₂CH); 1.4 (9H,s,(CH₃)₃C); 2.72 (3H,d,J=4 Hz NHCH₃); 2.98, (2H,d,J=7 Hz CH₂C₆H₅); 4.26 (1H,m,NHCHCO); 4.5 (1H, heptet, J=5 Hz, CH(CH₃)₂); 5.08 (1H,m,NH); 5.92 (1H,m,NH); 6.78, and 7.04 (each 2H,each d,each J=8 Hz C₆H₄).

EXAMPLE 28

(a) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)(amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl)-L-leucyl-O tertiary butyl-L-tyrosine. N-methyl amide

N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-tertiary butyl-L-tyrosine N-methyl amide (0.26 g, 0.42 mM) in methanol (10 ml) was treated with aqueous sodium hydroxide (1.3 ml, 0.5M) at 20° C. for 24 h. The reaction was then adjusted to pH 7 with hydrochloric acid (6N) and concentrated in vacuo to low volume. The white solid which crystallized out was washed with ether and water and dried in vacuo to afford N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxy propyl-L-leucyl-O-tertiary butyl-L-tyrosine-N-methyl amide m.p. 160° C. dec. (Found: C,62.51; H,7.67; N,9.24; C₃₂H₄₆N₄O₇.H₂O requires: C,62.32; H,7.84; N,9.08%) δ(CDCl₃) 0.78 (6H,m (CH₃)₂C); 1.08-1.86 (5H,m,CH₂,CH₂CH); 1.24 (9H,s,(CH₃)₃C); 2.56 (3H,d,J=4 Hz,CH₃NH); 2.44-3.2 (6H,m,2×CH₂,2×CH); 4.4 (1H,m,NHCHCO); 5.0 (2H,s,CH₂C₅H₆); 6.82 and 7.08 (each 2H,each d,each J=8 Hz,C₆H₄); 7.22 (1H,m,NH); 7.3 (5H,m,C₆H₅); 7.84 (1H,m,NH); and 8.2 (1H,m,NH).

The preceding methyl ester was prepared as follows:

(b) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxy carbonyl propyl]-L-leucyl-O-tertiary butyl-L-tyrosine N-methyl amide

N-Benzyloxycarbonyl-O-tertiarybutyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide (2.4 g 6.2 mM) in ethanol (10 ml) was heated under reflux with cyclo hexene (4 ml) acetic acid (0.38 g 6.2 mM) and palladium on carbon (10%, 1 g)

under an atmosphere of argon for 20 m. The solvents were then removed in vacuo to afford O-tertiarybutyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide acetate m.p. 121°-123° C. This was dissolved in dichloromethane (50 ml) and shaken with aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate (50 ml). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo to afford O-tertiary butyl-L-tyrosine N-methyl amide as a crude gum which was used directly in the next step. N-[3-N-Benzyloxy carbonyl]amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucine hydrochloride (418 mg, 1 mM) in dichloromethane (10 ml) was treated with 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (159 mg, 1.0 mM) N-methylmorpholine (210 mg, 2 mM), O-tertiarybutyl-L-tyrosine-N-methyl amide (275 mg, 1.1 mM) and N-(3-dimethylamino-propyl)-N'-ethyl carbodiimide hydrochloride (200 mg, 1.04 mM) at 0° C. with continuous stirring. The reaction mixture was adjusted to pH7 with N-methylmorpholine and was allowed to warm to 20° C. over 16 h. The reaction was diluted with dichloromethane and washed successively with water, aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate and aqueous 3N citric acid, dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo to afford N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxy carbonylpropyl]-L-leucine-O-tertiary butyl-L-tyrosine-N-methyl amide (350 mg, 0.6 mM) which crystallised from ethyl acetate/hexane as needles m.p. 66°-68° C. (Found: C,64.7; H,8.1; N,9.2. C₃₃H₄₈N₄O₇ requires: C,64.7; H,7.9; N,9.1%) δ(CDCl₃) 0.88 (6H,d,J=7 Hz, (CH₃)₂C); 1.32 (9H,s, (CH₃)₃C); 1.16-2.0 (5H,m,CH₂,CH₂CH); 2.72 (3H,d,J=5 Hz, CH₃NH); 3.02 to 3.4 (6H,m,2×CH₂,2×CH₂); 3.66 (3H,s,CH₃O); 4.58 (1H,m,NHCHCO); 5.08 (2H,s,CH₂C₅H₆); 5.2 (1H,m,NH); 6.54 (1H,m,NH); 6.88 and 7.06 (each 2H,each d,each J=8 Hz,C₆H₄); 7.32 (5H,m,C₆H₅); 7.52 (1H,m,NH).

The foregoing intermediate was prepared as follows:

(c) N-Benzyloxycarbonyl-O-tertiarybutyl-L-tyrosine N-methyl amide

Benzyloxycarbonyl-O-tertiarybutyl-L-tyrosine dicyclohexylamine salt (5 g, 0.9 mM) was dissolved in aqueous citric acid (25 ml, 1M) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3×50 ml). The organic layer was dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo to afford the free acid (4.1 g) as a gum. This was dissolved in dichloromethane (100 ml) and treated with hydroxy benzotriazole (1.5 g, 10 mM), methylamine hydrochloride (0.56 g, 18 mM) and dicyclohexyl carbodiimide (2.1 g 10 mM) at 0° C. with continuous stirring. The reaction was allowed to warm to 20° C. over 16 h and then filtered. The filtrate was diluted with dichloromethane and washed with water. aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate and aqueous citric acid (1M), dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo to afford Benzyloxycarbonyl-O-tertiary butyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide (2.5 g) which crystallised from ethyl acetate/hexane as needles m.p. 124°-125° C. (Found: C,68.7; H,7.9; N,7.4. C₂₂H₂₈N₂O₄ requires: C, 68.7, H,7.3; N,7.3%) δ(CDCl₃) 1.34 (9H,s,(CH₃)₃C); 2.68 (3H,d,J=4 Hz NHCH₃); 2.94 and 3.1 (2H,each dd,each J=15 Hz,J=6 Hz,CH₂C₆H₄); 4.3 (1H,q,J=5 Hz NHCHCO); 5.08 (2H,s,CH₂C₆H₅); 5.34 (1H,m,NH); 5.58 each (1H,m,NH); 6.88, and 7.06 (each 2H,each d, each J=8 Hz,C₆H₄); 7.3 (5H,m,C₆H₅).

EXAMPLE 29

(a) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-O-pentyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a stirred solution of 1 (280 mg, 0.47 mM) in methanol (10 ml) was added dilute sodium hydroxide (0.7 ml, 1M). After stirring for 48 h at room temperature the reaction was neutralised with acetic acid and was concentrated in vacuo to a solid. Recrystallisation from methanol/water gave the title compound as a solid (107 mg); m.p. 165°-170°; δ (d^6 DMSO) 0.8 (6H, dd, $J=5$ Hz, $J=CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$); 0.87 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz, CH_2CH_3); 1.1-1.25 (2H, m, $CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$); 1.26-1.85 (9H, m, $OCH_2(CH_2)_3(CH_3)$, $NHCH_2CH_2CH$, $CH_2CH(CH_3)$); 2.56 (3H, d, $J=8$ Hz, $CONHCH_3$); 2.6-3.65 (6H, m, $NHCH_2CH_2CH$ CO_2H , α -CH, CH_2Tyr); 3.87 (2H, t, $J=7$ Hz, OCH_2CH_2); 4.42 (1H, dd, $J=7$ and 15 Hz, α -CH); 5.02 (2H, s, $CH_2C_6H_5$); 6.77 (2H, d, $J=8$ Hz, Tyr); 7.10 (2H, d, $J=8$ Hz, Tyr); 7.26 (1H, br, CONH); 7.35 (5H, s, C_6H_5); 7.85 (1H, br, CONH); 8.14 (1H, d, $J=8$ Hz, CONH).

The preceding ester was synthesised as described below:

(a) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonyl propyl]-L-leucyl-O-pentyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a solution of N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucine hydrochloride (418 mg, 1 mM) in dichloromethane (10 ml), stirred and cooled to 0° was added N-methylmorpholine (101 mg), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (153 mg, 1 mM) and dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (206 mg, 1 mM). After 15 minutes at 0° a solution of O-pentyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide (265 mg) (which had been prepared from the N-benzyloxycarbonyl precursor in the usual manner) was added dissolved in dichloromethane (10 ml). The reaction after being allowed to warm and stir to room temperature overnight was filtered, washed with water, 3N citric acid, saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and water. The washed organic extract was dried and concentrated to an oil in vacuo. Chromatography on silica eluting with ethyl acetate gave N-[3-N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonyl propyl]-L-leucyl-O-pentyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide as a solid (359 mg); m.p. 81°-85°; (Found: C, 64.78; H, 8.05; N, 8.82. $C_{34}H_{52}N_4O_7$ requires C, 64.94; H, 8.34; N, 8.91%); δ ($CDCl_3$) 0.83 (3H, d, $J=5$ Hz, $CH_2CH(CH_3)$); 0.87 (3H, d, $J=5$ Hz, $CH_2CH(CH_3)$); 0.92 (3H, d, $J=7$ Hz, CH_2CH_3); 1.0-2.0 (12H, $NHCH_2CH_2$, NH , $CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$, $OCH_2(CH_2)_3CH_3$); 2.75 (3H, d, $J=5$ Hz, $CONHCH_3$); 2.9-3.6 (6H, m, $NHCH_2CH_2CHCO_2H$, α -CH, CH_2Tyr); 3.66 (3H, s, OCH_3); 3.9(2H, t $J=7$ Hz, OCH_2CH_2); 4.58 (1H, dd, $J=7$ and 15 Hz, CH); 5.11 (3H, br, $CH_2C_6H_5$, CONH); 6.58 (1H, br, CONH); 6.81 (2H, d, $J=8$ Hz, C_6H_4); 7.10 (2H, d, $J=8$ Hz, C_6H_4); 7.36 (5H, s, C_6H_5); 7.47 (1H, d, $J=8$ Hz, CONH).

N-Benzyloxycarbonyl-O-pentyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide used in this preparation was synthesised as follows:

(c) N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)-O-pentyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a cold (0°) stirred solution of N-benzyloxycarbonyl-O-pentyl-L-Tyrosine (8.3 g, 22 mM) in THF (120 ml) was added 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (3.6 g, 24 mM) and dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (4.9 g, 24 mM). After stirring for 25 minutes at 0° a solution of methylamine in THF (7.2 ml, 5M) was added and the reaction was stirred and warmed to room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was then filtered, evaporated in vacuo and dissolved in dichloromethane (150 ml). The dichloromethane extract after washing with water, 3N

citric acid, saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and water was dried, filtered and concentrated in vacuo to a solid. Recrystallisation from ethyl acetate gave the required N-Methylamide as needles (6.43 g); m.p. 132°-135°; (Found: C, 69.30; H, 7.63; N, 7.43. $C_{23}H_{30}N_2O_4$ requires C, 69.32; H, 7.59; N, 7.03%); δ ($CDCl_3$) 0.92 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz, CH_2CH_3); 1.25-2.0 (6H, m, $OCH_2(CH_2)_3CH_3$); 2.71 (3H, t, $J=5$ Hz, $CONHCH_3$); 3.0 (2H, m, CH_2Tyr); 3.92 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz, OCH_2CH_3); 4.29 (1H, dd, $J=7$ and 15 Hz, α -CH); 5.09 (2H, s, $CH_2C_6H_5$); 5.37 (1H, br, CONH); 5.69 (1H, br, CONH); 6.82 (2H, d, $J=8$ Hz, Tyr); 7.08 (2H, d, $J=8$ Hz, Tyr); 7.33 (5H, m, C_6H_5).

The preceding acid was synthesised as described below.

(d) N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)-O-pentyl-L-tyrosine

To a cold (10°) stirred solution of N-benzyloxycarbonyl-L-tyrosine (12.61 g, 40 mM) in dry DMF (150 ml) under argon was added sodium hydride (2.76 g, 80% dispersion in oil). After stirring for one hour at 10° n-bromopentane (6.0 g, 40 mM) was added and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir and warm to room temperature overnight. Water (800 ml) and ethyl acetate (800 ml) were then added and the separated organic phase was acidified and extracted with ethyl acetate (200 ml \times 3). This organic extract was dried, filtered and concentrated to an oil in vacuo. Chromatography on silica eluting with ethyl acetate gave N-benzyloxycarbonyl-O-pentyl-L-Tyrosine which was recrystallised from ether/hexane to give a solid (8.5 g), m.p. 77°-81°; (Found: C, 68.58; H, 7.19; N, 3.77. $C_{22}H_{27}NO_5$ requires C, 68.55; H, 7.06; N, 3.63%); δ ($CDCl_3$) 0.92 (3H, t, $J=7$ Hz, CH_2CH_3); 1.29-1.52 (4H, m, CH_2 alkyl); 1.66-1.86 (2H, m, CH_2 alkyl); 3.0-3.12 (2H, m, CH_2Tyr); 3.93 (2H, t, $J=7$ Hz, OCH_2CH_3); 4.67 (1H, m, CH); 5.12 (2H, s, $CH_2C_6H_5$); 5.2 (1H, d, $J=8$ Hz, CONH); 6.82 (2H, d, $J=8$ Hz, C_6H_4); 7.07 (2H, d, $J=8$ Hz, C_6H_4); 7.35 (5H, s, C_6H_5).

EXAMPLE 30

(a) N[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-O-3(methyl)butyl-L-tyrosine N-methyl amide

N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R) methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-3(methyl)butyl-L-tyrosine N-methyl amide (270 mg 0.43 mM) in methanol (10 ml) was treated with aqueous sodium hydroxide (1.3 ml, 0.5M) at 20° C. for 48 h. The reaction was adjusted to pH4 with acetic acid and the solvent removed in vacuo to afford N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-O-3(methyl)butyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide (121 mg) which crystallised from methanol/water as needles m.p. 155°-160° C. (Found: C, 63.7; H, 7.7; N, 9.2. $C_{33}H_{48}N_4O_7$ requires: C, 64.7; H, 7.9; N, 9.1%); δ ($(CD_3)_2SO$) 0.8 and 0.92 (12H, each m, $2 \times (CH_3)_2C$); 1.0-1.9 (8H, m, $3 \times CH_2, 2 \times CH$) 2.56 (3H, d, $J=4$ Hz, CH_3NH) 2.76-3.8 (6H, m, $2 \times CH_2, 2 \times CH$); 3.92 (2H, m, CH_2O); 4.52 (1H, m, $NHCHCO$); 5.0 (2H, s, $CH_2C_6H_5$); 6.76 and 7.1 (each 2H, each d, each $J=8$ Hz, C_6H_4); 7.34 (5H, m, C_6H_5); 7.9 (1H, m, NH); 8.1 (1H, m, NH).

The preceding methyl ester was prepared as described below:

(b) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxy carbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-3(methyl)butyl-L-tyrosine N-methyl amide

Tertiarybutyloxycarbonyl-O-3-methylbutyl-L-tyrosine-N-methylamide (401 mg, 1.1 mM) in dichloromethane

ane (10 ml) was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (10 ml) at 20° C. for 1.5 h. The solution was concentrated in vacuo to a gum and dissolved in ether saturated with hydrogen chloride, and this procedure repeated twice to afford O-3(methyl)butyl-L-tyrosine-N-methylamide hydrochloride which was used directly in the next step. N(3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonyl propyl)-L-leucine Hydrochloride (418 mg 1 mM) in dichloromethane (20 ml) and dimethyl formamide (2 ml) was treated with N-methyl morpholine (420 mg, 4 mM), 1-hydroxybenzo-triazole (159 mg 1.04 mM), O-3-Methylbutyl-L-tyrosine N-methyl amide hydrochloride (1.1 mM) and N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (200 mg, 1.04 mM) at 0° C. with continuous stirring. The reaction was allowed to warm to 20° C. over 16 h. The reaction was diluted with dichloromethane (30 ml) and washed successively with water, aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate and aqueous citric acid (1M), dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo to afford N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxy carbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-3(methyl)butyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide (360 mg, 0.57 mM) which crystallised from ethyl acetate/hexane as needles m.p. 78°-81° C. (Found: C,65.8; H,8.0; N,8.9 C₃₄H₅₀N₄O₇ requires: C,64.8; H,8.3; N,8.9); δ (CDCl₃) 0.86 (6H,dd,J=6 Hz J=1 Hz (CH₃)₂C) 0.94 (6H,d,J=6 Hz, (CH₃)₂C); 1.02-2.0 (8H,m,3×(CH₂),2×CH); 2.74 (3H,d,J=4 Hz,CH₃NH); 2.92-3.42 (6H,m,2×CH₂,2×CH); 3.66 (3H,s,CH₃O); 3.92 (2H,t,J=6 Hz,CH₂O); 4.58 (1H,m,NHCHCO); 5.1 (2H,s,CH₂C₆H₅); 5.16 (1H,m,NH); 6.52 (1H,m,NH); 6.78 and 7.06 (each 2H, each d, each J=8 Hz,C₆H₄); 7.3 (5H,m,C₆H₅); 7.74 (1H,m,NH).

The intermediate used in the preceding section was prepared as described below:

(c) Tertiarybutyl-oxycarbonyl-O-3(methyl)butyl-L-tyrosine-N-methylamide

Tertiarybutyloxycarbonyl-L-tyrosine (14.1 g, 50 mM) in dry dimethyl formamide (200 ml) was treated with sodium hydride (3.45 g, 115 mM) under an atmosphere of argon at 10° C. for 1 h. 3(Methyl)butyl bromide (8.3 g, 55 mM) was added and the reaction allowed to warm to 20° C. over 20 h. Water (200 ml) was added and the solution washed with ethyl acetate (2×300 ml) and adjusted to pH1 with 6N HCl. The solution was extracted with ethyl acetate and the extract dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo to afford tertiary butyl oxycarbonyl-O-3(methyl)butyl-L-tyrosine (15 g, 35 mM) as a gum. The gum was dissolved in dichloromethane (200 ml) and treated with 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (5.8 g, 38 mM) methylamine hydrochloride (2.2 g, 70 mM), dicyclohexyl carbodiimide (7.8 g, 38 mM), adjusted to pH7 with N-methyl morpholine and stirred continuously as the reaction was allowed to warm from 0° C. to 20° C. over 16 h. The reaction was filtered and washed with water, aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate and aqueous saturated citric acid, dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo to afford tertiarybutyloxycarbonyl-O-3(methyl)butyl-L-tyrosine N-methyl amide (6.45 g, 17 mM) which crystallised from ethyl acetate/hexane as needles m.p. 115°-116° C. (Found: C,66.3; H,9.3; N,8.0 C₂₀H₃₂N₂O₄ requires: C,65.9; H,8.9; N,7.7%); δ (CDCl₃) 0.94 (6H,d,J=6 Hz,(CH₃)₂C); 1.42 (9H,s,(CH₃)₃); 1.6-2.0 (3H,m,CH₂CH) 2.74 (3H,d,J=4 Hz, CH₃NH); 3.0 (2H,m,CH₂C₆H₄); 3.9 (2H,t,J=8 Hz,CH₂O); 4.24

(1H,m,NHCHCO); 5.08 (1H,m,NH) 5.8 (1H,m,NH) 6.8, and 7.06 (each 2H,each d,each J=8 Hz,C₆H₄).

EXAMPLE 31

(a) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-O-6(methyl)heptyl-L-tyrosine N-methyl amide

N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-6-methyl heptyl-L-tyrosine N-methyl amide (0.16 g, 0.24 mM) in methanol (10 ml) was treated with aqueous sodium hydroxide (0.7 ml, 0.5M) with continuous stirring at 20° C. for 24 h. The reaction was adjusted to pH7 with acetic acid and concentrated in vacuo to afford a white solid which was washed with ethyl acetate and water and dried in vacuo to yield N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-O-6(methyl)heptyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide m.p. 176°-177° C. (Found: C,66.3; H,8.2; N,8.4; C₃₆H₅₄N₄O₇+H₂O requires: C,64.3; H,8.4; N,8.4%); δ (CDCl₃) 0.84 (12H,m,2×(CH₃)₂C); 1.0-1.8 (14H,m,6×,CH₂,2×(CH); 2.56 (3H,d,J=CH₃NH); 2.4-3.64 (6H,m,2×CH₂,2×CH); 3.88 (2H,m,CH₂O); 4.82 (1H,m, NHCHCO); 5.0 (2H,s,CH₂C₆H₅); 6.74, and 7.06 (each 2H,each d,each J=8 Hz,C₆H₄); 7.18 (1H,m,NH); 7.32 (5H,m,C₆H₅); 7.8, (1H,m,NH); 6.08 (1H,m,NH).

The methyl ester used in the preceding section was prepared as described below:

(b) N-[3-N-(Benzoyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-(methyl)heptyl-L-tyrosine N-Methyl amide

N-Tertiarybutyl oxycarbonyl-O-6-methyl heptyl-L-tyrosine-N-methylamide (447 mg, 1.1 mM) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 ml) was treated with trifluoroacetic acid (10 ml) at 20° C. for 2 h. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue redissolved in ether saturated with hydrogen chloride. This was repeated twice to afford O-6-methyl heptyl-L-tyrosine-N-methylamide hydrochloride and treated with N-methyl morpholine (420 mg, 4.4 mM), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (159 mg, 1.04 mM), N-[3-N-(Benzoyloxycarbonyl) amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucine hydrochloride (418 mg, 1 mM) prepared as described in Example (1) and N-Ethyl-N'-3'dimethyl aminopropyl carbodiimide hydrochloride (200 mg, 1.04 mM) at 0° C. The reaction was adjusted to pH7 with N-methylmorpholine, stirred continuously and allowed to warm to 20° C. over 1 h. The reaction was diluted with dichloromethane and washed successively with water, aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate and aqueous citric acid (1M) dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo to afford a gum. Column chromatography on silica in ethyl acetate/hexane 1:1 afforded N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)-amino-1-(R)-methoxy carbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-6(methyl)heptyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide (0.17 g, 0.25 mM) as a colourless oil (Found: [M+H]⁺=694.213. C₃₇H₅₆N₄O₇ requires: [M+H]⁺=699.4227); δ (CDCl₃) 0.88 (12H,m,2×(CH₃)₂CH); 1.12-1.92 (14H,m,6×CH₂,2×CH) 2.74 (3H,d,J=4 HzCH₃NH); 2.9-3.42 (6H,m,CH₂,2×CH); 3.64 (3H,s,CH₃O); 3.9 (2H,t,J=5 HzCH₂NH); 4.6 (1H,q,NHCHCO) 5.1 (2H,s,CH₂C₆H₅); 5.3 (1H,m,NH); 6.7 (1H,m,NH); 6.76; and 7.06 (each 2H,each d,each J=8 Hz,C₆H₄); 7.3 (5H,s,C₆H₅); 7.5 (1H,m,NH).

The preceding intermediate was prepared as described below:

(c) N-Tertiary butyl oxycarbonyl-O-6-methyl heptyl-L-tyrosine-N-methylamide

N-Tertiarybutyloxycarbonyl-L-tyrosine (14.1 g, 50 mM) in dry dimethylformamide (200 ml) was treated with sodium hydride (3.45 g, 115 mM) at 10° C. under an atmosphere of argon for 2 h. 6-Methyl hexyl bromide (13.1 g, 50 mM) was added and the reaction stirred at 20° C. for 16 h. Water (200 ml) was added and the reaction extracted twice with ethyl acetate (400 ml). The aqueous phase was adjusted to pH1 with hydrochloric acid (6M) and extracted twice with ethyl acetate (400 ml) and the ethyl acetate extracts combined, dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo to a gum. Column chromatography on silica in ethyl acetate afforded crude N-tertiarybutyloxycarbonyl-L-tyrosine (4.9 g) as a colourless foam which was used directly in the next step. This acid (4.9 g) in dichloromethane (150 ml) was treated with methylamine hydrochloride (0.8 g, 25 mM), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (2.1 g, 14 mM), dicyclohenylcarbodiimide (2.8 g, 14 mM) adjusted to pH7 with N-methylmorpholine at 0° C. and stirred continuously as the reaction was allowed to warm to 20° C. over 16 h. The reaction was filtered, washed with water, aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate and aqueous citric acid (1M), dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated in vacuo to a gum. Column chromatography on silica in ethyl acetate/hexane 1:1 afforded N-tertiarybutyloxycarbonyl-O-6(methylheptyl)-L-tyrosine-N-methyl amide which crystallised from ethyl acetate as needles m.p. 103°-106° C. (Found: C,67.5; H,9.5; N,9. C₂₃H₃₈N₂O₄ requires: C,68.0; H,9.4; N,6.9%); δ (CDCl₃) 0.88 (6H,d,J=6 Hz, (CH₃)₂C); 1.12-1.86 (9H,m,(CH₂)₄CH); 1.4 (9H,s,(CH₃)₃C); 2.72 (3H,d,J=4 Hz, CH₃NH); 2.98 (2H,m,CH₂C₆H₄); 3.9 (2H,t,J=6 Hz,O-CH₂); 4.2 (1H,m,NHCHCO); 5.04 (1H,m,NH); 5.72 (1H,m,NH); 6.78, and 7.26 (each 2H,each d,each J=9 Hz,C₆H₄).

EXAMPLE 32

(a) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-O-benzyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a stirred solution of the ester from example (0.36 g) in methanol (10 ml) was added dilute sodium hydroxide (1 ml, 1M). After stirring for 48 h at room temperature the reaction mixture was neutralised with acetic acid and the product was filtered off. Recrystallisation from methanol/water gave the title compound as a solid (159 mg); m.p. 172°-175°; (Found: C, 65.70; H, 6.91; N, 8.40. C₃₅H₄₄N₄O₇·0.5H₂O requires C, 65.50; H, 7.06; N, 8.73%); δ (d⁶DMSO) 0.80 (6H, m, CH(CH₃)₂); 1.0-1.35 and 1.44-1.84 (together 5H, NHCH₂CH₂, CH₂CH(CH₃)₂); 2.4-3.5 (9H, NHCH₂CH₂CHCO₂H, α -CH, CH₂Tyr, CONHCH₃); 4.43 (1H, m, α -CH); 5.02 (2H, s, CH₂C₆H₅); 6.87 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, Tyr); 7.11 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, Tyr); 7.2-7.6 (11H, m, C₆H₅×2, CONH); 7.86 (1H, m, CONH); 8.16 (1H, d, J=8 Hz, CONH).

(b) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-benzyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a cold (0°) solution of N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucine (418 mg, 1 mM) in dichloromethane (50 ml) was added N-methylmorpholine (0.1 g), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (153 mg, 1 mM) and dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (206 mg, 1 mM). After stirring for 15 minutes at 0° O-benzyl L-tyrosine N-Methylamide hydrochloride (321 mg, 1 mM) and N-methylmorpholine (0.1 g) were added. The

reaction mixture after stirring and warming to room temperature over 4.5 h was filtered and washed with water. 3N citric acid, saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and water. The organic extract was dried and concentrated in vacuo to an oil. Column chromatography on silica eluting with 1:1 ethyl acetate/hexane in an increasing ethyl acetate gradient then gave the title compound as a foam (0.37 g); (Found: [m+1]⁺=647.3417. C₃₆H₄₆N₄O₇ requires 647.3445); δ (CDCl₃) 0.88 (6H, m, CH(CH₃)₂); 1.05-2.2 (6H, m, NHCH₂CH₂, CH₂CH(CH₃)₂); 2.74 (3H, d, J=5 Hz, CONHCH₃); 2.96-3.44 (6H, m, NHCH₂CH₂CHCO₂, α -CH, CH₂Tyr); 3.66 (3H, s, OCH₃); 4.60 (1H, dd, J=7 and 15 Hz, α -CH); 5.02 (2H, s, CH₂C₆H₅); 5.09 (2H, s, CH₂C₆H₅); 6.56 (1H, br, CONH); 6.90 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, Tyr); 7.12 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, Tyr); 7.25-7.6 (12H, m, CONH×2, C₆H₅×2).

O-benzyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide hydrochloride used in this preparation was synthesised as follows:

N-tertiarybutoxycarbonyl-O-benzyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide (3 g) was added to a mixture of TFA and CH₂Cl₂ (1:1 100 ml) at room temperature. After 15 minutes volatiles were removed in vacuo and the residue was dissolved in water. Neutralisation with solid sodium bicarbonate, extraction into CH₂Cl₂ and evaporation of the organic extract in vacuo then gave a solid. Co-evaporation of this with ethereal HCl gave O-benzyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide hydrochloride.

(c) N-Tertiarybutoxycarbonyl-O-benzyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide

To a solution of N-tertiarybutoxycarbonyl-O-benzyl-L-tyrosine (7.4 g, 20 mM), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (3 g, 20 mM), methylamine HCl (1.3 g, 20 mM) and N-methylmorpholine (2 g, 20 mM) in CH₂Cl₂ (20 ml) stirred and cooled to 0° was added DCC (4.2 g, 20 mM). After being allowed to stir and warm to room temperature overnight the reaction mixture was filtered and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution, 3N citric acid and brine. The dried organic extract was then concentrated in vacuo to give N-tertiarybutoxycarbonyl-O-benzyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide as a solid. Recrystallisation from dichloromethane/hexane gave (4.5 g); m.p. 165°-172°; (Found: C, 68.85; H, 7.43; N, 7.39. C₂₂H₂₈N₂O₄ requires C, 68.73; H, 7.34; N, 7.29%); δ (CDCl₃) 1.40 (9H, s, OC(CH₃)₃); 2.73 (3H, d, J=5 Hz, CONHCH₃); 2.96 (2H, m, CH₂Tyr); 4.25 (1H, m, α -CH); 5.03 (2H, s, CH₂C₆H₅); 5.80 (1H, br, CONH); 6.86 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, Tyr); 7.12 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, Tyr); 7.3-7.5 (5H, m, C₆H₅).

EXAMPLE 33

(a) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-O-cyclopentyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a solution of N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-Leucyl-O-cyclopentyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide (536 mg, 0.86 mM) in methanol (10 ml) was added dilute sodium hydroxide (1.8 ml, 1M). After stirring for 24 h at room temperature the reaction mixture was filtered, neutralised with acetic acid and concentrated in vacuo to a solid. Purification from ethyl acetate/water gave the title compound as a solid (245 mg); m.p. 160°-170°; (Found: C, 64.36; H, 7.71; N, 9.18. C₃₃H₄₆N₄O₇+0.25H₂O requires C, 64.42; H, 7.62; N, 9.11); δ (d⁶DMSO) 0.8 (6H, M, CH(CH₃)₂); 1.17 (2H, m, CH₂CH(C₃)); 1.45-2.0 (11H, m, NHCH₂CH₂, CH₂CH(CH₃)₂, CH-alkyl); 2.58 (3H, d, J=5 Hz, CONHCH₃); 2.6-3.65 (6H, M,

NHCH₂CH₂CHCO₂H, α -CH, CH₂C₆H₄); 4.42 (1H, q, J=7 and 15 Hz, α -CH); 4.73 (1H, m, O-CH(cyclopentyl)); 5.02 (2H, s, CH₂C₆H₅); 6.77 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, C₆H₄); 7.08 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, C₆H₄); 7.25 (1H, br, CONH); 7.35 (5H, s, C₆H₅); 7.85 (1H, br, CONH); 8.15 (1H, d, J=Hz, CONH).

The preceding ester was synthesised as described below:

(b) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-cyclopentyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a solution of N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucine (418 mg, 1 mM) in dichloromethane (10 ml) was added N-methylmorpholine (106 mg, 1 mM) and the solution was stirred and cooled to 0°. 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (161 mg, 1.05 mM), N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (202 mg, 1.05 mM) and N-methylmorpholine (106 mg, 1 mM) were then added. After 15 minutes a solution of O-cyclopentyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide (1.1 mM) in dichloromethane (5 ml) (which had been prepared by treatment of the N-tertiarybutoxycarbonyl precursor with trifluoroacetic acid and subsequent neutralisation with N-methylmorpholine) was added. The reaction after being allowed to stir and warm to room temperature overnight was diluted with dichloromethane (30 ml), washed with water, saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and water. The dried organic extract was concentrated in vacuo to give the title compound as an oil (0.55 g); (Found: [m+1]⁺=625.3608. C₃₄H₄₉N₄O₇ requires 625.3601); δ (CDCl₃) 0.82 (6H, m, CH(CH₃)₂); 1.0-2.0 (11H, m, CH₂CH(CH₃)₂, CH-cyclopentyl); 2.7(3H, d, J=Hz, CONHCH₃); 2.9-3.5 (6H, m, NHCH₂CH₂CHCO₂H, α -CH, CH₂Tyr); 3.65 (3H, s, OCH₃); 4.58 (1H, dd, J=7 and 15 Hz, α -CH); 4.68 (1H, br, ?); 5.08 (2H, s, CH₂C₆H₅); 5.22 (1H, br, CONH); 6.68 (1H, br, CONH); 6.78 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, Tyr); 7.10 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, Tyr); 7.32 (5H, s, C₆H₅); 7.52 (1H, d, J=8 Hz, CONH).

The N-(Tertiarybutoxycarbonyl)-O-cyclopentyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide used in this preparation was prepared as follows:

(c) N-(Tertiarybutoxycarbonyl)-O-cyclopentyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a cold (0°) solution of N-(Tertiarybutoxycarbonyl)-O-cyclopentyl-L-tyrosine (6.89 g, 20 mM) in dichloromethane (40 ml) was added 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (3.32 g, 21 mM) and dicyclohenylcarbodiimide (4.47 g, 21 mM). After 20 minutes at 0° a solution of methylamine (1.34 g, 40 mM) in dichloromethane (20 ml) was added and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir and warm to room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture after filtration and washing with water, dilute (1M) sodium hydroxide, 3N citric acid and water was dried and concentrated in vacuo to an oil. Recrystallisation from ethyl acetate/hexane gave the title compound as white crystals (1 g); m.p. 152°-154°; (Found: C, 66.77; H, 8.47; N, 7.83. C₂₀H₃₀N₂O₄ requires C, 66.27; H, 8.34; N, 7.73%); δ (CDCl₃) 1.40 (9H, s, C(CH₃)₃); 1.5-2.0 (8H, CH-cyclopentyl); 2.72 (3H, d, J=5 Hz, CONHCH₃); 2.95 (2H, m, CH₂Tyr); 4.22 (1H, dd, J=7 and 15 Hz, α -CH); 4.72 (1H, br, O-CH(cyclopentyl)); 5.07 (1H, br, CONH); 5.75 (1H, br, CONH); 6.78 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, C₆H₄); 7.10 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, C₆H₄).

The N-(Tertiarybutoxycarbonyl)-O-cyclopentyl-L-tyrosine used in this preparation was prepared as follows:

(d) N-(Tertiarybutoxycarbonyl)-O-cyclopentyl-L-tyrosine

To a cold (10°) stirred solution of N-tertiarybutoxycarbonyl-L-tyrosine (11.25 g, 40 mM) in dry DMF (150 ml) under argon was added sodium hydride (2.76 g, 80% dispersion in oil, 92 mM). After one hour at 10° cyclopentyl bromide (5.96 g, 40 mM) was added and the reaction was allowed to warm and stir to room temperature overnight. Water (200 ml) and dichloromethane (300 ml) were then added and the aqueous layer was separated. The separated aqueous layer was washed with dichloromethane, acidified with hydrochloric acid and re-extracted with dichloromethane (300 ml \times 2). These latter dichloromethane extracts were dried and concentrated in vacuo to an oil. Column chromatography of this material on silica eluting with ethyl acetate gave the title compound as a foam (7.05 g). This was used directly in the next step without further purification.

EXAMPLE 34

(a) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-O-(2-aminobutyl-2-oxo)ethyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a solution of N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-(2-aminobutyl-2-oxo)ethyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide (199 mg, 0.3 mM) in methanol (10 ml) was added dilute sodium hydroxide (0.5 ml, 1M). After stirring for 90 h at room temperature the reaction mixture was neutralised with acetic acid and concentrated in vacuo. Purification from ethyl acetate/water gave the title compound as a solid (143 mg); m.p. 164°-170°; (Found: C, 59.44; H, 7.39; N, 10.49. C₃₄H₄₉N₅O₈+1.5H₂O requires C, 59.81; H, 7.68; N, 10.26%); δ (d⁶ DMSO) 0.7-1.0 (9H, m, CH₂CH₃, CH(CH₃)₂); 1.2-2.0 (9H, m, NHCH₂CH₂, NHCH₂(CH₂)₂CH₃, CH₂CH(CH₃)); 2.62-3.64 (9H, m, NHCH₂CH₂CHCO₂H, CH, CH₂Tyr, CONHCH₃); 4.64 (2H, s, OCH₂CO); 4.56 (1H, m, α -CH); 5.07 (2H, s, CH₂C₆H₅); 6.90 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, Tyr); 7.17 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, Tyr); 7.34 (5H, br s, C₆H₅).

(b) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-(2-aminobutyl-2-oxo)ethyl-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a cold (0°) stirred solution of N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucine HCl in CH₂Cl₂/DMF (11 ml, 10:1) was added N-methylmorpholine (240 mg, 2.4 mM), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (180 mg, 1.2 mM) and N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (0.24 g, 1.2 mM). After stirring for 15 min. at 0° a solution of n-butylamine (90 mg, 1.2 mM) in CH₂Cl₂ was added and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm and stir to room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture after dilution with CH₂Cl₂ (30 ml) was washed (water (10 ml), 3N citric acid (10 ml) and saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (10 ml)), dried, filtered and concentrated in vacuo to an oil. Crystallisation from ethyl acetate/hexane then gave the title compound as a white solid (0.27 g); m.p. 101°-107°; (Found: C, 62.13; H, 7.84; N, 10.42. C₃₅H₅₁N₅O₈+0.5H₂O requires C, 61.93; H, 7.72; N, 10.32%); δ (CDCl₃) 0.87 (6H, m, CH₂CH(CH₃)₂); 0.94 (3H, t, J=7 Hz, CH₂CH₃); 1.04-2.0 (9H, m, NHCH₂CH₂, CH₂CH(CH₃)₂, NHCH₂(CH₂)₂CH₃); 2.75 (3H, d, J=5 Hz, CONHCH₃); 2.85-3.45 (9H, m, NHCH₂CH₂CHCO₂H, NHCH₂, α -CH, CH₂Tyr); 3.66 (3H, s, OCH₃); 4.42 (2H, s, OCH₂CO); 4.63 (1H, dd, J=7 and 15 Hz, α -CH); 5.07 (2H, s, CH₂C₆H₅); 5.26

(1H, br, CONH); 6.63 (1H, br, CONH); 6.82 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, Tyr); 7.15 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, Tyr); 7.34 (5H, s, C₆H₅); 7.58 (1H, d, J=10 Hz, CONH).

EXAMPLE 35

(a) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-O-(2'-carboxyethyl-L-leucyl N-Methylamide)-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a solution of N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-(2'-carboxyethyl-L-leucyl N-Methylamide)-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide (300 mg, 0.4 mM) in methanol (10 ml) was added dilute sodium hydroxide (1.2 ml, 0.5M). After stirring for 48 h at room temperature the reaction mixture was neutralised with acetic acid and concentrated in vacuo. Recrystallisation from methanol/water gave the title compound as a solid (115 mg); m.p. 162°-163°; (Found: C, 60.26; H, 7.49; N, 11.09 C₃₇H₅₄N₆O₉+0.5-H₂O requires C, 60.39; H, 7.53; N, 11.42%); δ (d⁶DMSO) 0.7-0.9 (12H, m, CH(CH₃)₂×2); 0.95-1.85(8H, m, CH₂CH(CH₃)×2, NHCH₂CH₂); 2.45-3.7 (13H, m, NHCH₂CH₂CHCO₂H, CONHCH₃×2, α -CH×2, CH₂Tyr); 4.34 (1H, m, -CH); 4.46 (2H, s, OCH₂CO); 5.05 (2H, s, CH₂C₆H₅); 6.82 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, Tyr); 7.13 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, Tyr); 7.24 (1H, br, CONH); 7.35 (5H, s, C₆H₅); 7.85 (1H, br, CONH); 7.98 (2H, br, CONH×2); 8.15 (1H, d, J=10 Hz, CONH).

The ester required in this preparation was prepared as follows:

(b) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-(2'-carboxyethyl-L-leucyl N-Methylamide)-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide

To a cold (0°) solution of N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-(2'-carboxyethyl)-L-tyrosine N-Methylamide (0.6 g, 1.1 mM) in CH₂Cl₂/DMF (11 ml 10:1) was added 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (0.18 g, 1.2 mM), N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (0.24 g, 1.2 mM) and N-methylmorpholine (0.24 g, 2.4 mM). After 5 min. at 0° L-leucine N-methylamide HCl (0.22 g, 1.2 mM) and N-methylmorpholine (120 mg, 1.2 mM) were added and the reaction was allowed to stir and warm to room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture after diluting with CH₂Cl₂ (30 ml) was washed with water (20 ml), 3N citric acid (30 ml) and saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution. The organic extract was dried and concentrated in vacuo to an oil. Recrystallisation from ethyl acetate/hexane gave the title compound as crystals (350 mg); m.p. 122°-123°; (Found: C, 61.16; H, 7.45; N, 11.14. C₃₈H₅₆N₆O₉ requires C, 61.60; H, 7.62; N, 11.34%); δ (CDCl₃) 0.8-1.0 (12H, m, CH(CH₃)₂×2); 1.05-2.05 (8H, m, CH₂CH(CH₃)₂×2, NHCH₂CH₂); 2.75 (3H, d, J=5 Hz, CONHCH₃); 2.80 (3H, d, J=5 Hz, CONHCH₃); 2.8-3.5 (7H, m, NHCH₂CH₂CHCO₂, CH₂Tyr, α -CH×2); 3.68 (3H, s, OCH₃); 4.44 (2H, s, OCH₂CO); 4.4-4.7 (2H, m, α -CH×2); 5.10 (2H, s, CH₂C₆H₅); 5.34 (1H, t, J=6 Hz, CONH); 6.42 (1H, br, CONH); 6.73 (1H, br, CONH); 6.82 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, Tyr); 7.0 (1H, br, CONH); 7.15 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, Tyr); 7.36 (5H, s, C₆H₅); 7.56 (1H, br, CONH).

EXAMPLE 36

(a) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Phenethylamide

To a solution of N-[3-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Phenethylamide (210 mg, 0.33 mM) in methanol (5 ml) was added dilute sodium hydroxide (0.5 ml, 1M). After stirring for 5 h at room temperature the reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo and diluted with water. The aqueous extract after washing with ether was acidified to pH 3 with dilute (1N) HCl. The resulting solid was filtered and dried to give the title compound as a solid (110 mg); (Found: C, 65.5; H, 7.0; N, 9.1. 0.05H₂O requires C, 65.5; H, 7.0; N, 8.7%).

(b) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-Phenethylamide

To a cold (0°) solution of N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine Hydrochloride (400 mg, 0.67 mM) in DMF was added N-methylmorpholine (68 mg, 0.67 mM), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (107 mg, 0.7 mM) and benzylamine (72 mg, 0.67 mM). The reaction mixture was then cooled to -10° and N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (134 mg, 0.7 mM) and N-methylmorpholine (71 mg, 0.7 mM) were added. After being allowed to warm and stir to room temperature over 20 h the reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The resultant residue after dissolving in CH₂Cl₂ and washing (water, saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution) was concentrated in vacuo. Recrystallisation from ethyl acetate/hexane gave the title compound (290 mg); (Found: C, 66.9; H, 7.1; N, 8.7. required C, 67.2; H, 7.3; N, 8.6%); δ (CDCl₃) 0.86 (6H, m, CH(CH₃)₂); 1.1-1.9 (6H, m, NHCH₂CH₂, CH₂CH(CH₃)₂); 2.95-3.42 (6H, m, NHCH₂CH₂CHCO₂CH₃, α -CH, CH₂Tyr); 3.45 (3H, s, OCH₃); 3.73 (3H, s, OCH₃); 4.38 (2H, m, CH₂C₆H₅); 4.65 (1H, q, J=7 and 15 Hz, α -CH); 5.04 (1H, br, CONH); 5.08 (2H, s, CH₂C₆H₅); 6.78 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, Tyr); 6.96 (1H, br, CONH); 7.11 (2H, d, J=8 Hz, Tyr); 7.10-7.30 (5H, m, C₆H₅); 7.34 (5H, s, C₆H₅); 7.54 (1H, d, J=8 Hz, CONH).

The starting material for this reaction was prepared as follows:

(c) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine t-butyl ester (3 g) was dissolved in TFA (30 ml) and water (1.5 ml). After 4 h at room temperature volatiles were removed in vacuo and the residue was co-evaporated twice with toluene. Trituration of the resulting solid with ethereal HCl then gave N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine as its hydrochloride salt.

(d) N-[3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-methoxycarbonylpropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine t-Butyl ester

A solution of methyl 4-N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-2-bromo-butanoate (2.5 g, 7.5 mM), L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine t-butyl ester (1.82 g, 5 mM), (which had been prepared by hydrogenolysis of the N-benzloxycarbonyl precursor in the usual manner), and N-methylmorpholine (0.76 g, 7.5 mM) in acetonitrile (15 ml) was heated under reflux for 30 h. The reaction mixture was then concentrated in vacuo, dissolved in CH₂Cl₂, washed (water, 3N citric acid and saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution), dried and evaporated in vacuo to yield an oil. Column chromatography on silica eluting with 40:60 ethyl acetate/hexane gave the title com-

pound as an oil (670 mg); $\delta(\text{CDCl}_3)$ 0.88 (6H, dd, $J=7$ Hz, $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$); 1.42 (9H, s, $\text{OC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$); 1.62 (3H, m, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$); 1.86 (2H, m, NHCH_2CH_2); 2.9–3.36 (6H, m, $\text{NHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHCO}_2\text{CH}_3, \alpha\text{-CH}, \text{CH}_2\text{Tyr}$); 3.66 (3H, s, OCH_3); 3.78 (3H, s, OCH_3); 4.68 (1H, dd, $J=7$ and 15 Hz, $\alpha\text{-CH}$); 5.09 (2H, s, $\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$); 5.16 (1H, br, CONH); 6.80 (2H, d, $J=8$ Hz, Tyr); 7.01 (1H, br, CONH); 7.07 (2H, d, $J=8$ Hz, Tyr); 7.35 (5H, s, C_6H_5).

The N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine t-butyl ester used in this preparation was prepared as follows:

(e) N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine t-butyl ester

To a cold (0°) solution of N-tertiarybutoxycarbonyl-L-leucine (4 g, 15.1 mM), O-methyl-L-tyrosine t-butyl ester (3.8 g, 15.1 mM) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (2.43 g, 15.9 mM) in DMF (30 ml) was added N-methylmorpholine (1.61 g, 15.9 mM) and N-ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (3.04 g, 15.9 mM). After stirring at 0° for 1 h the solution was allowed to warm to room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was then concentrated in vacuo, dissolved in ethyl acetate, washed (water, 0.5 mole citric acid, brine, saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and brine), dried and evaporated in vacuo to give an oil. Chromatography on silica eluting with 25% ethyl acetate in hexane then gave the title compound as a foam (4.65 g); (Found: $[m+1]^+ = 499.2803$. $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{39}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$ requires 499.2808); $\delta(\text{CDCl}_3)$ 0.92 (6H, m, $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_3$); 1.42 (9H, s, $\text{OC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$); 1.4–1.83 (3H, m, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$); 3.03 (2H, m, CH_2Tyr); 3.76 (3H, s, OCH_3); 4.18 (1H, m, $\alpha\text{-CH}$); 4.69 (1H, dd, $J=7$ and 15 Hz, $\alpha\text{-CH}$); 5.12 (2H, s, $\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$); 5.17 (1H, m, CONH); 6.43 (1H, m, CONH); 6.79 (2H, d, $J=8$ Hz, Tyr); 7.06 (2H, d, $J=8$ Hz, Tyr); 7.36 (5H, s, C_6H_5).

The O-methyl-L-tyrosine t-butyl ester used in this synthesis was prepared as follows:

(f) O-methyl-L-tyrosine t-butyl ester

To a cold, (-5°), stirred solution of N-benzyloxycarbonyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine (6.58 g, 20 mM) in t-butanol/pyridine (70 ml, 5:2) was added phosphorus oxychloride (3.35 g, 22 mM) dropwise over 0.5 h. After a further 0.5 h at -5° the reaction was warmed to room temperature and was then left to stir overnight. The reaction mixture, after diluting with ethyl acetate and washing (0.5M citric acid, brine, saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and brine) was concentrated in vacuo to give the required t-butyl ester (7.54 g). To a portion of this (7.4 g, 19.2 mM) in methanol (100 ml) was added 10% Pd/C (1 g) and acetic acid (1.16 g, 19.2 mM). After stirring the reaction mixture under hydrogen at room temperature for 4 h it was filtered and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was then taken up in dichloromethane and saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and the organic phase was separated, washed with brine, dried and evaporated in vacuo to yield O-methyl-L-tyrosine t-butyl ester as a solid (3.95 g).

The compounds of Examples 37 to 143 and their routes of preparation are exemplified within the following Tables.

Using the methods illustrated in examples 1–24 further examples 37–143 in Table 1 are prepared.

Compounds N-[2-(S)-N-(1-(R)-carboxyethyl)amino-4,4-di-(trifluoromethyl)butanoyl]-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide and N-[2-(S)-N-(3-(benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl)amino-4,4-di-(trifluoromethyl)butanoyl]-O-methyl-L-tyrosine N-methylamide are likewise prepared by methods described in examples 1–24.

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TABLE I

No	PROCESS	A	A ¹	Y	n	R ²	R ³	A ³	STERO-CHEM ¹	MP. °C. ² R ¹ = OCH ₃	MP. °C. ² R ¹ = OH
37	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃	GlyNHC ₄ H ₉ n	RS	82-84	74-77
38	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	GlyNHC ₄ H ₉ n	RS	82-84	87-95
39	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	GlyNHC ₄ H ₉ n	SS	82-84	175-180
40	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	ValNHC ₆ H ₁₃ n	RSS	82-84	190-193
41	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	ValNHC ₆ H ₁₃ n	SSS	82-84	200-203
42	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	LeuNHC ₄ H ₉ n	RSS	138-139	180-185
43	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	LeuNHC ₄ H ₉ n	SSS	180-185	183-185
44	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	LeuNHC ₄ H ₉ n	RSR	103-107	150-160
45	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	LeuNHC ₄ H ₉ n	SSR	94-98	185-188
46	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Thr(OBZ)NHC ₄ H ₉ n	RSSR	62-67	145-148
47	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Thr(OBZ)NHC ₄ H ₉ n	SSSR	61-64	147-152
48	1A	—	H	—	3	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	ValGlyOCH ₃	RS	87-92	87-92
49	1A	—	H	—	3	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	ValGlyOCH ₃	SS	87-92	177-180
50	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	ValGlyOCH ₃	RS	87-92	177-180
51	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Thr(OBZ)NHCH ₃	RSSR	72-76	194-197
52	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Thr(OBZ)NH(CH ₂) ₂ -SCH ₂ CH ₃	RSSR	162-164 ³	105-109
53	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Thr(OBZ)NH(CH ₂) ₂ -SOCH ₂ CH ₃	RSSR	162-164 ³	80-85
54	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Thr(OBZ)NH(CH ₂) ₃ -CONH ₂	RSSR	97	193
55	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Thr(OBZ)NH(CH ₂) ₅ -CONH ₂	RSSR	foam	115-120
56	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Thr(OBZ)N(CH ₃)-C ₄ H ₉ n	RSSR	oil	56-57
57	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Thr(OBZ)NH(CH ₂) ₂ -SO ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	RSSR	157-161 ³	90-95
58	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Thr(OBZ)NH(CH ₂) ₅ -CO ₂ H	RSSR	131-133 ³	105-107
59	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	NHCH(CONHCH ₃)CH ₂ -NHCO ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃	RSS	107-112	174-182
60	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Ser(OBZ)NHCH ₃	RSS	61-64	188-190
61	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	TyrNHCH ₃	RSS	61-64	212-217
62	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	NHCH(CONHCH ₃)CH ₂ -NHCOPh	RSS	71-74	186-191
63	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	NHCH(CONHCH ₃) ₂ -NHZ	RSS	110-112	163-166
64	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	ThrNH(CH ₂) ₃ CONH ₂	RSSR	174-176 ³	235
65	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	AlaNHCH ₄ H ₉ n	RSS	158-162	158-162
66	1A	—	Z	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	AlaNHCH ₃	SSS	176-182	176-182
67	1A	—	Z	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	AlaNHCH ₃	RSS	166-168	166-168
68	1A	—	H	—	6	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Thr(OBZ)NHCH ₃	SSSR	62-64	112-120
69	1A	—	H	—	6	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Thr(OBZ)NHCH ₃	RSSR	79-80	63-66
70	1A	—	Z	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Thr(OBZ)NHCH ₃	RSSR	92-94	160-164
71	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	AlaNHCH ₃	RSS	87-90	84-88
72	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	PheNHCH ₃	RSS	116-119	115-116
73	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	SarNHCH ₃	RS	160-175	77-80
74	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	ProNHCH ₃	RSS	99-102	100-105
75	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	NHCH(CONHCH ₃)-(CH ₂) ₆ CH ₃	RS(RS)	155-159 ³	186-191
76	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	N-CH ₃ -Tyr(OBZ)-NHCH ₃	RSS	115-120 ³	115-121
77	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	iso-AbaNHCH ₃	RS	150-153 ³	177-179
78	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	N-Z-LysNHCH ₃	RSS	170-172 ³	162-164
79	1A	Z	Leu	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	SRSS	145-150	145-150
80	1A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	SerNHCH ₃	RSS	191-198	191-198
81	1A	—	Z	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	AlaNHCH ₃	SSS	176-182	176-182
82	1A	—	Z	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	AlaNHCH ₃	RSS	166-168	166-168
83	1B	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Thr(OBZ)NHCH ₃	RSSR	105-107	105-107
84	1B	—	CH ₃ CO	NH	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Thr(OBZ)NHCH ₃	RSSR	131-132	108-112
85	1B	—	CH ₃ CO	NH	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Thr(OBZ)NHCH ₃	RRSR	133-134	100-102
86	1B	—	(CH ₃) ₃ COCO	NH	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Thr(OBZ)NHCH ₃	RSSR	95-97	114-118
87	1B	—	(CH ₃) ₃ COCO	NH	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Thr(OBZ)NHCH ₃	RSSR	123-124	80-90

TABLE 1-continued

No	PROCESS	A	A ¹	Y	n	R ²	R ³	A ³	STERO- CHEM ¹	MP. °C. ² R ¹ = OCH ₃	MP. °C. ² R ¹ = OH
88	1B	DnpPro	Leu	NH	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Thr(OBZ)NHCH ₃	SSRSSR		112-115
89	1B	DnpPro	Leu	NH	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Thr(OBZ)NHCH ₃	SSRRSR		100-115
90	1B	—	Ph(CH ₂) ₂ NHCO	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	R(RS)S	124-128	
91	1B	—	HO ₂ C	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS	64-66	130-132
92	2A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OBZ)NH ₂	RSS	117-119 ⁴	193-196
93	2A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS	96-97 ⁴	200-202
94	2A	—	H	—	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	AlaNHCH ₄ H _{9n}	SSS	60-62	100-105
95	2A	—	H	—	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	AlaNHCH ₄ H _{9n}	RSS		165-170
96	2A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₃	AlaNHCH ₄ H _{9n}	(RS)SS		220-223
97	2A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₃	AlaNHCH ₄ H _{9n}	(SR)SS		231-234
98	2A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	His(BZ)NHCH ₃	RSS	95-103	
99	2A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	AlaNHCH ₃	RSS		192-196
100	2A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	AlaNHCH ₃	RSSR		98-108
101	2A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Thr(OC ₄ H ₉)NHCH ₃	RSS		219-230
102	2A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	TyrNH ₂	R(RS)S	84-85	199-201
103	2A	—	CH ₃ CO	NH	3	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	AlaNHCH ₄ H _{9n}	RSS	101-104	150
104	2A	—	H	—	1	H	(CH ₂) ₂ SCH ₃	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS	foam	155-159
105	2A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(VH ₃) ₂	AlaNHCH ₄ H _{9n}	RS(RS)		173-178
106	2A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	AlaNHCH ₄ H _{9n}	(RS)SS		158-162
107	2A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ OCH ₂ Ph	AlaNHCH ₄ H _{9n}	RSS	90-94	162-164
108	2A	—	H	—	1	H	CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃	AlaNHCH ₄ H _{9n}	RSS	114-118	162-163
109	2A	—	Ph(CH ₂) ₂ CO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	(RS)S		95-105
110	2A	—	H	—	1	H	—(CH ₂) ₅ —	AlaNHCH ₄ H _{9n}	RSS		168-172
111	2A	—	(CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ CO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS		149-153
112	2A	—	CH ₃ OCO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	SRSS	102-103	174-179
113	2A	Z	Pro	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS		171-175
114	2A	—	(CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ OCO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS		188-191
115	2A	—	PhCH=CHCO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS	109	158-163
116	2A	—	2-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ CO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS	105-108	187-192
117	2A	—	4-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ CO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS		101-102
118	2A	—	Z	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)OC ₄ H _{9t}	RSS	141-143	164-167
119	2A	—	4-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄ CH ₂ - OCO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS		167-171
120	2A	—	4-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ CH ₂ OCO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS	50-55	160-171
121	2A	—	HO ₂ C(CH ₂) ₂ CO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS	98	190-194
122	2A	—	4-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄ CO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS		173-179
123	2A	—	PhCH ₂ CO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS		168-174
124	2A	—	2-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ CH ₂ OCO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS		162-166
125	2A	—	4-CH ₃ O-C ₆ H ₄ CH ₂ - OCO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS		145-150
126	2A	—	Bornyl-OCO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS		170-173
127	2A	—	2-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄ CH ₂ - OCO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS		147-151
128	2A	—	Ph(CH ₂) ₂ OCO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS	50-60	174-178
129	2A	—	PhCH ₂ SO ₂	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS	65-70	90-95
130	2A	—	PhCH ₂ N(CH ₃)CO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS	148-153	162-172
131	2A	—	2-NaphthylCO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS	67-71	167-173
132	2A	—	1-NaphthylCO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS		161-166
133	2A	—	Ph	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS	85-86	182-184
134	2A	—	1-NaphthylCH ₂ -OCO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS	92-98	168-171
135	2A	—	2-NaphthylCH ₂ -OCO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS		

TABLE 1-continued

No	PROCESS	A	A ¹	Y	n	R ²	R ³	A ³	STERO- CHEM ¹	MP. °C. ² R ¹ = OCH ₃	MP. °C. ² R ¹ = OH
136	2A	—	PhC=CCO	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS		
137	2A	—	H	—	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CF ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS		
138	2A	—	Z	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CF ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS		
139	2A	—	Z	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OBZ)NHCH ₃	RSS	81-85	172-175
140	2A	—	Z	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OC ₅ H ₁₁)NHCH ₃	RSS		155-157
141	2A	ZPro	Leu	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	SSRSS		
142	2A	ZPro	Pro	NH	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	SSRSS		
143	2B	—	HO ₂ C	—	2	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	Tyr(OCH ₃)NHCH ₃	RSS	133-135	110-120

Notes for TABLE I:

¹Stereochemistry-optical centres labelled from left to right.²Of hydrated form where appropriate.³m.p. of HCl salt.⁴R¹ = OC₂H₅ not OCH₃ Gly = glycol = NHCH₂CO

Phe = phenylalanyl = NHCHCO

16 Val = valyl = NHCHC(CH₂)₂C₆H₅CH(CH₃)₂Ph = phenyl = C₆H₅Bz = CH₂C₆H₅Z = PhCH₂O.CO

DMP = 2,4-dinitrophenyl

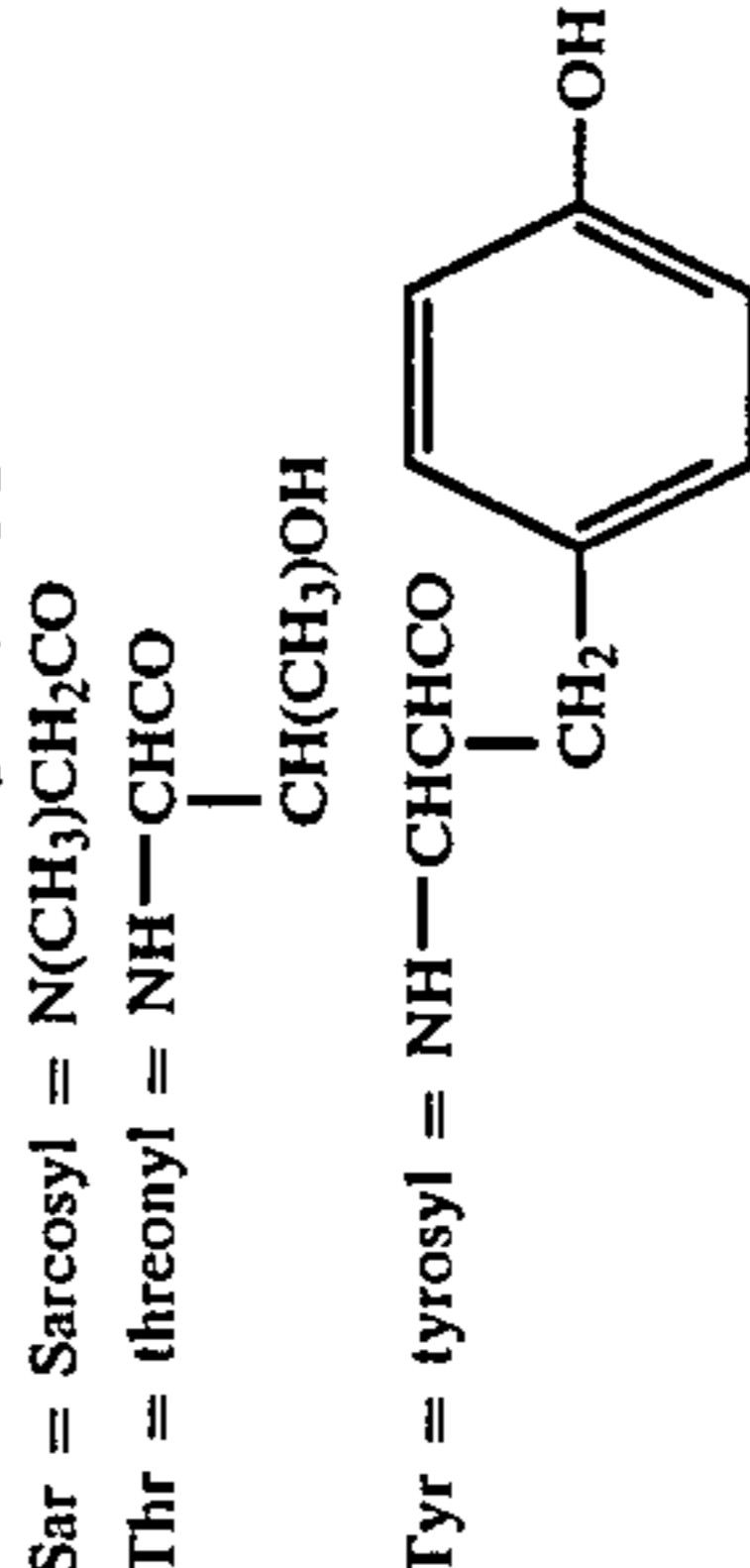
Leu = leucyl = NH—CHCO

CH₂CH(CH₃)₂Sar = Sarcosyl = N(CH₃)CH₂CO

Thr = threonyl = NH—CHCO

CH(CH₃)OH

Tyr = tyrosyl = NH—CHCHCO



Ser = seryl = NHCHCO

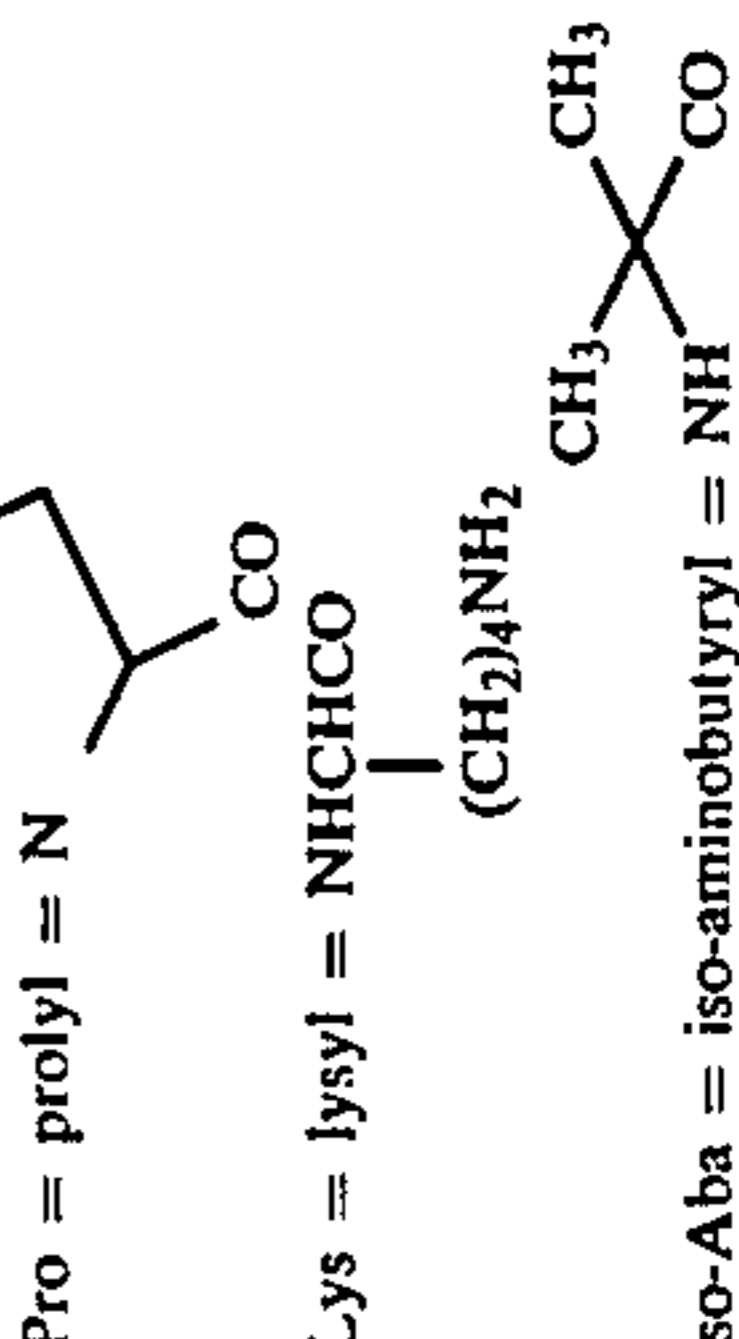
CH₂OH

Pro = prolyl = N

CO

(CH₂)₄NH₂

Lys = lysyl = NHCHCO



iso-Aba = iso-aminobutyryl = NH

CH₃ CH₃ CO

The activities of representative compounds according to the invention are given below in Table II.

TABLE II

Example No.	IC ₅₀ (μM) Human Rheumatoid Synovial Collagenase
5	1.7
6	42
7	5.5
9	9.5
11	0.8
13	91
14	1.2
15	3.1
16	4.9
18	1.3
19	51
21	11
22	42
23	25
24	19
25	1.2
26	0.74
27	2.1
28	3.6
29	0.54
30	1.1
31	2.5
32	0.91
33	0.74
34	2.6
35	2.4
36	1.0

One of the preferred compounds in accordance with the present invention was tested in vivo to demonstrate the antiarthritic activity thereof in a standardized animal model test and compared against prednisolone which has been shown to be clinically effective in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

The therapeutic effectiveness is assessed in the rat model of inflammatory arthritis described by Trentham et al. (1977). In this model, the arthritis, induced by an intradermal injection of Type II collagen, generally develops in both hind paws and the progression and severity of the lesion are monitored by physical measurements of the malleolar width and ankle extensibility.

The compound of Example II in the present specification was administered by intraperitoneal injections at 100 mg/kg twice daily for 21 days commencing seven days after the injection of the disease.

The results of the foregoing test are set forth in Table III below.

TABLE III

The effect of N-[3-N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)amino-1-(R)-carboxypropyl]-L-leucyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosine-N-methylamide (Example 11) on the Physical Parameters of Arthritic Rats' Paws

PARAMETER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CONTROL			
	EXPERIMENT NUMBER			MEAN
	1	2	3	
MALLEOLAR WIDTH				
Example 11	65	43	41	50
Prednisolone	98	96	97	97
ANKLE EXTENSION				
Example 11	66	39	39	48

-continued

PARAMETER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CONTROL			
	EXPERIMENT NUMBER			MEAN
	1	2	3	
Prednisolone	100	96	95	97

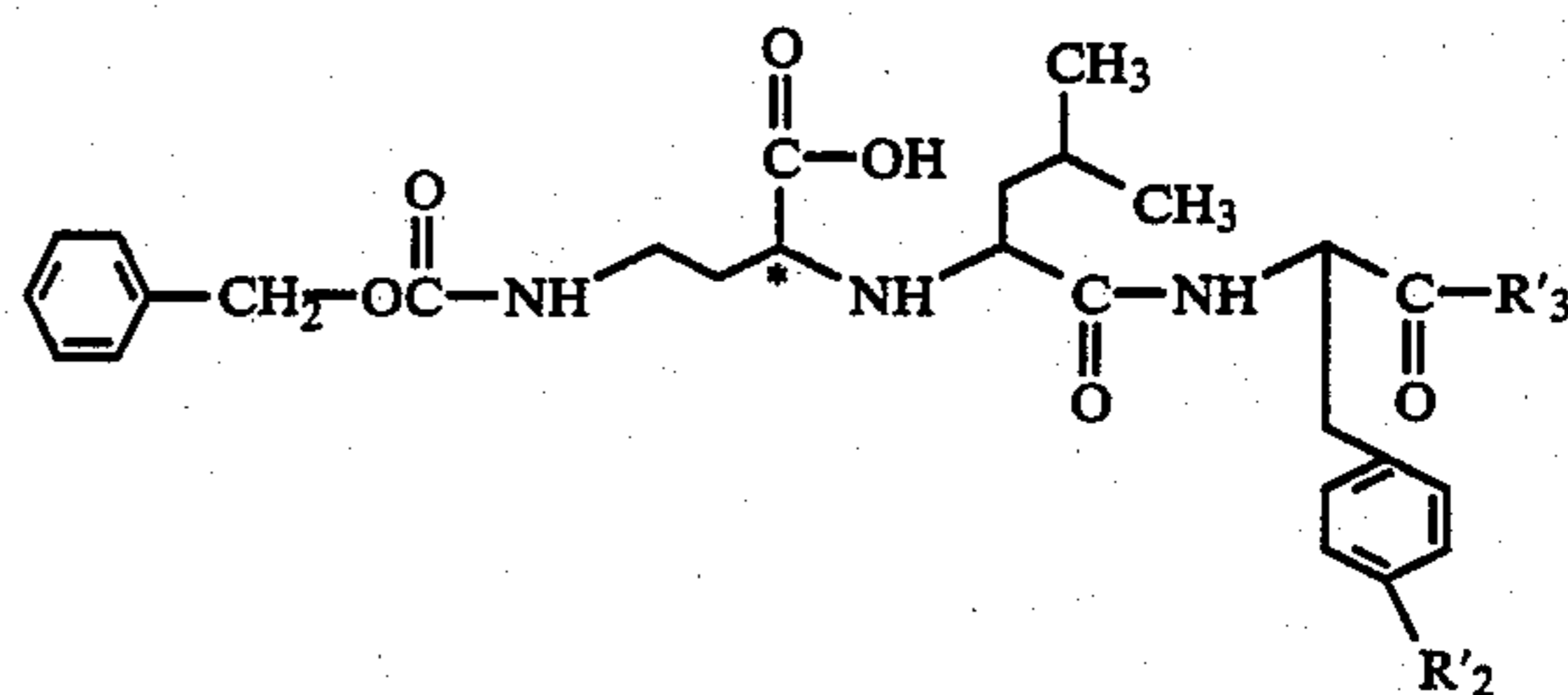
10 Drugs (Example 11 or prednisolone) and vehicle were administered to groups of 10 rats each. Physical measurements on the rat paws were made weekly for four weeks and consisted of (a) the distance between the medial and lateral malleolus (malleolar width) and (b) the ankle extension which was measured by applying a standard force to the rat paw and measuring the angle formed between the flexor surface of the foot and the tibia. Evidence of a therapeutic effect was denoted by a significant reduction in malleolar width and a significant increase in ankle extension. Both measurements were carried out in apparatus designed for the purpose. Area-under-the-curve data from these time course experiments was examined by non-parametric statistical analysis. The prednisolone standard was given at a dose of 0.625 mg/kg b.i.d. Prednisolone was chosen as a standard since steroids are known to be effective both clinically in Rheumatoid Arthritis and in animal models of arthritis.

References

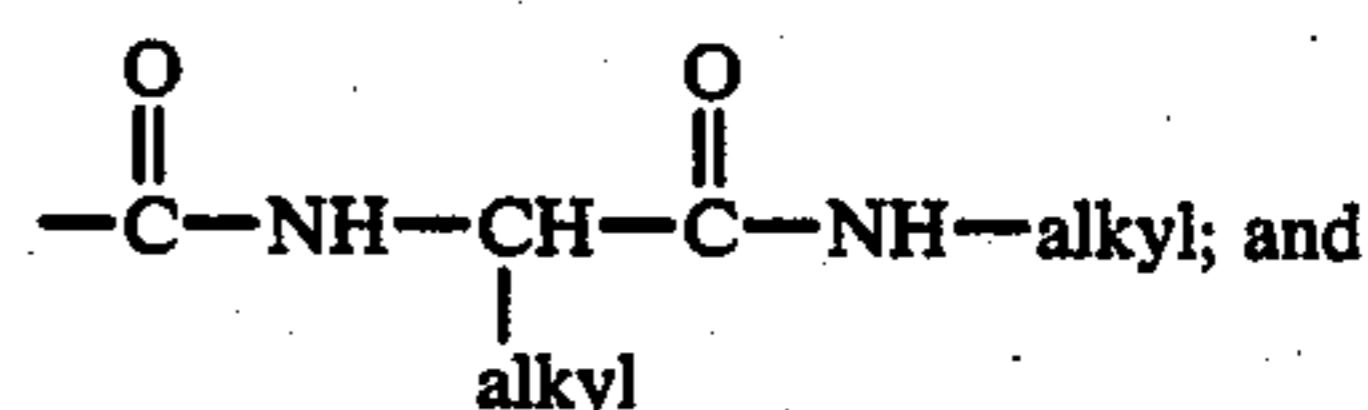
Trentham, D. E., Townes, A. S. & Kang, A. H. (1977) "Autoimmunity to Type II Collagen: An Experimental Model of Arthritis" J. Expt. Med. 146. 857-868.

What is claimed is:

1. A compound of the formula:



and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof wherein R₂ represents hydroxy, alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, aralkoxy or substituted alkoxy wherein the substituent is selected from alkylaminocarbonyl or the group



R₃ represents alkylamino or aralkylamino; and the stereochemistry of the carbon atom marked by the asterisk is R or S or a diastereomeric mixture thereof.

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein R₂ is straight or branched chain alkoxy of from about 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

3. A compound according to claim 2 wherein R₂ is selected from n-propoxy or n-pentoxy.

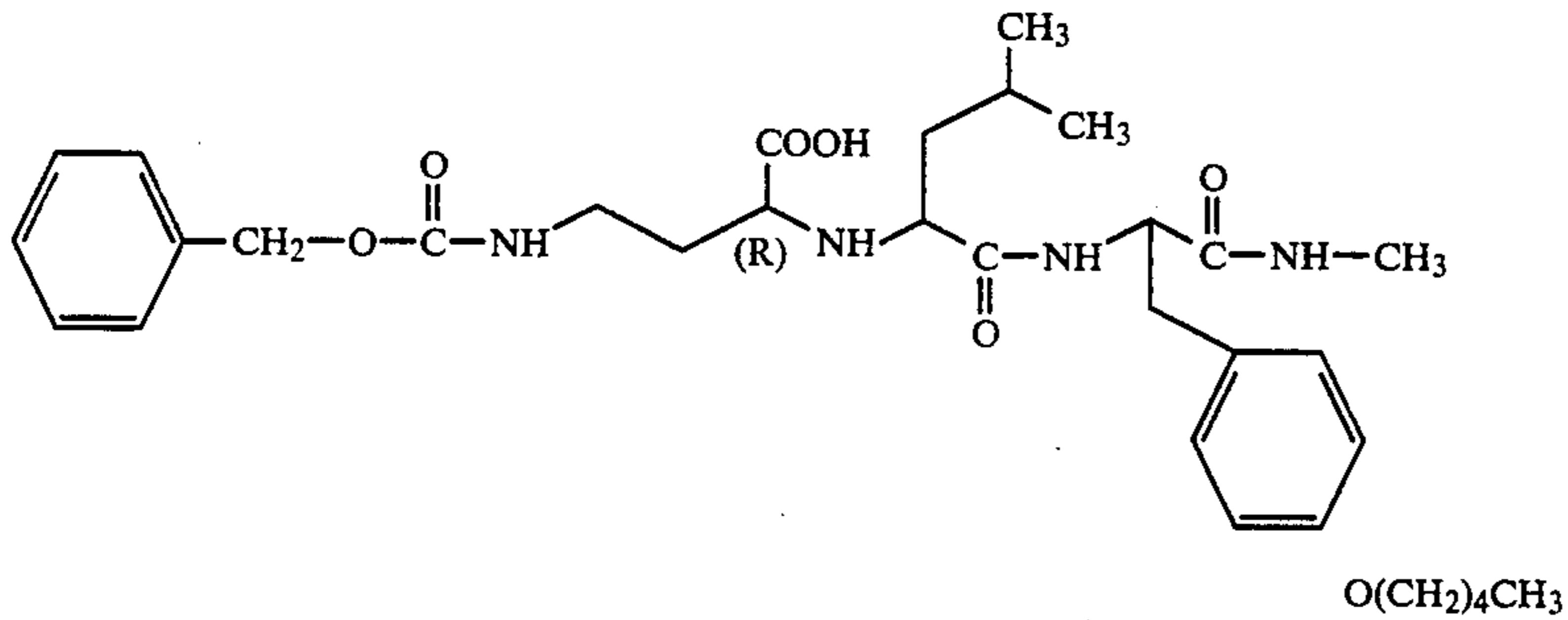
4. A compound according to claim 1 wherein R₃ is alkylamino.

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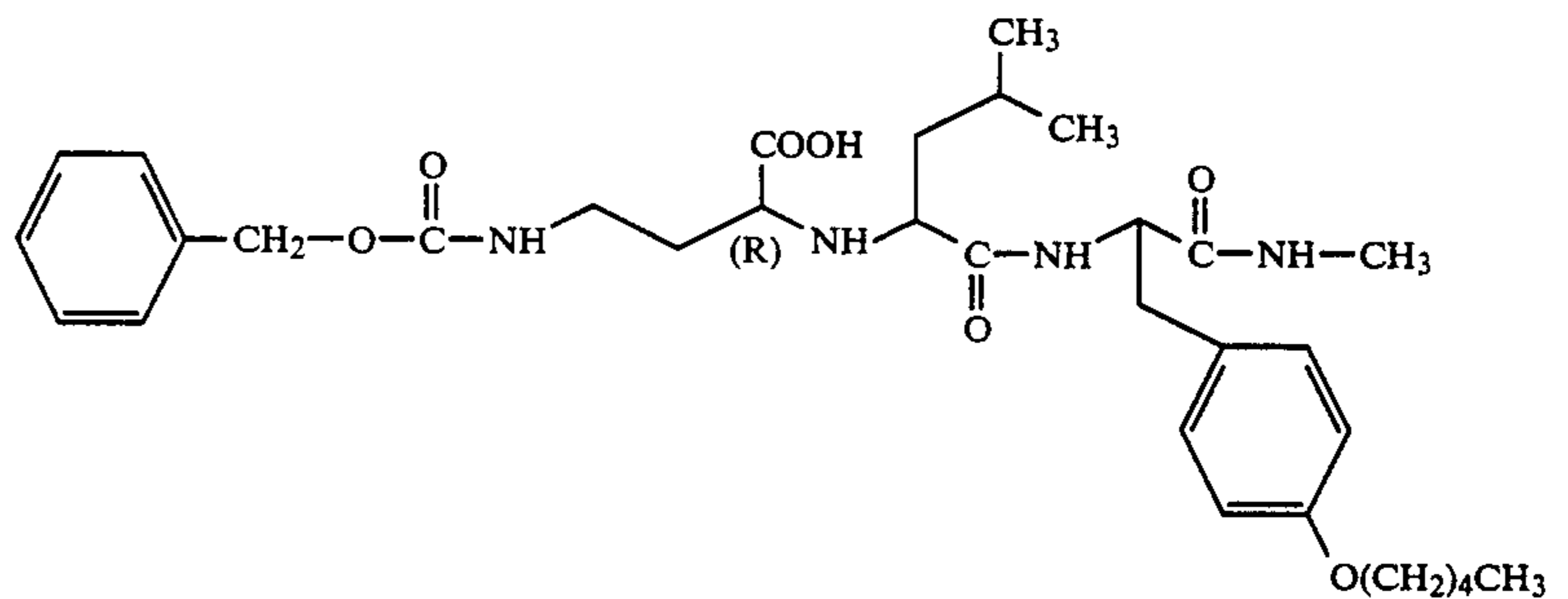
5. A compound according to claim 4 wherein said alkylamino is methylamino.

6. A compound according to claim 1 wherein the stereochemistry of the carbon atom marked by the asterisk is R.

7. A compound according to claim 1 of the formula.

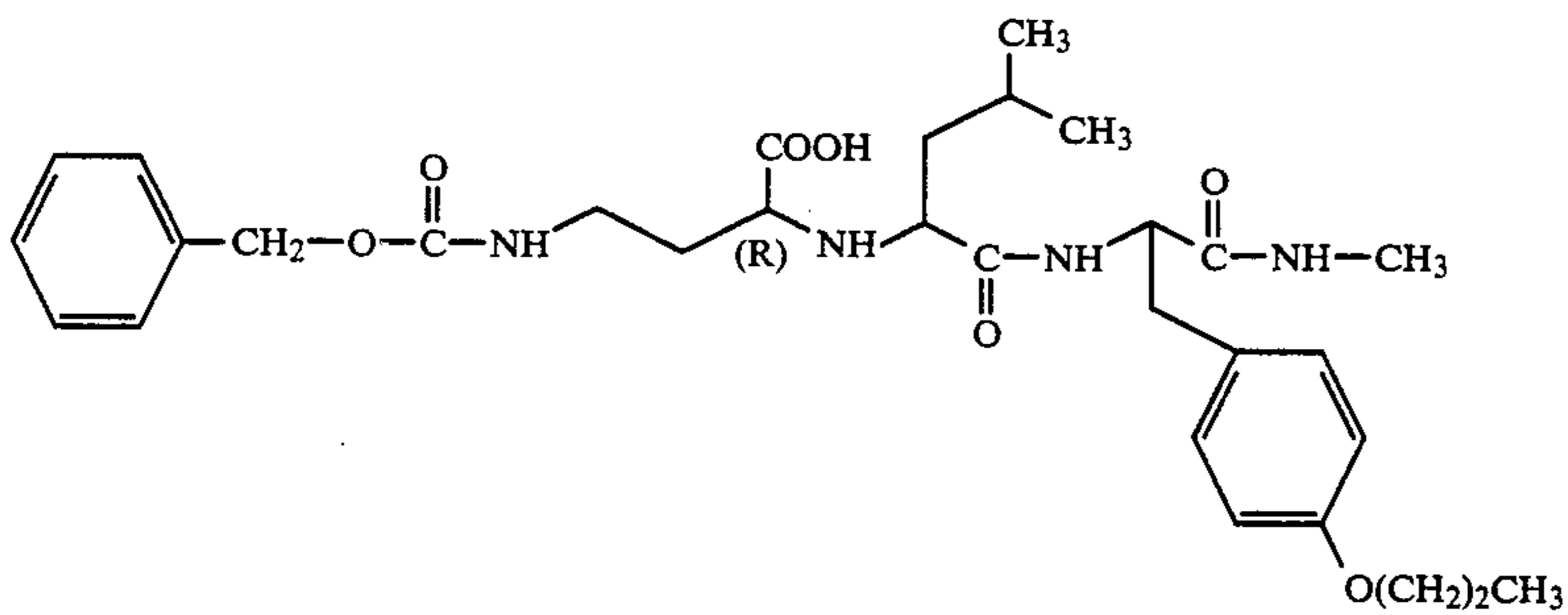


or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt pound is of the formula:



thereof.

8. A compound according to claim 1 of the formula



55

60

65

64

or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

9. A method of promoting an antiarthritic effect in a mammal in need thereof comprising administering thereto a collagenase inhibiting effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.

10. A method according to claim 9 wherein said com-

* * * * *